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REPORTAGE ON 'SHIELD-82' MILITARY EXERCISES

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Account

AU291357 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 28 September on page 2 carries a 600-word Rainer Funke report entitled, "With Our Soldiers in the Field; Members of National People's Army [NVA] Units Thoroughly Prepare Themselves for Shield-82 Exercise." Funke discusses a visit to an NVA field camp at an unspecified location in Bulgaria where armored troop carriers of the 60-PB type, tanks of the T-55 type and trucks are standing in long lines. Funke notes that the soldiers practice attacks and defensive measures during their daily combat training and describes how the artillerymen of Maj Peter Krueger's battery place their 122-mm howitzers into position. Funke also describes how, at staff meetings, conclusions are drawn from the military-political situation for the fulfillment of Shield-82 tasks. Lt Gen Horst Skerra, deputy leader of the exercise for the NVA, represents the NVA at the meetings.

According to Skerra, "It can be noted after intensive combat training on Bulgarian territory that thus far the NVA soldiers have coped with all political and military tasks with a high degree of readiness for action and discipline. This is good preparation for the exercise. In the evenings, the NVA members visit their Soviet and Bulgarian comrades in arms, the report notes in conclusion.

2d Day of Maneuvers

AU291519 Sofia BTA in English 1432 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Region of the exercises, Sep 29 (BTA) -- For a second day running the "military actions" of the "Shield-82" exercises continue. They are observed by Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council, by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, chief of the exercises, and by other party and state officials.

Here are also military delegations of the socialist countries, which have arrived here for the exercises, the commander in chief of the united armed forces of the member-states of the Warsaw Treaty, marshall of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, and the chief of staff of the united armed forces, Army General Anatoliy Gribkov.

Having yesterday pierced the defence lines of the "enemy," the troops of the fraternal alliance armies are now advancing under difficult mountain and forest conditions. Their actions are characterized with resoluteness, determination and close coordination.

By skillfully using the relief of the terrain, the "enemy" organizes a stable resistance saturated with different long-time defensive facilities. Together with their combat friends of the Soviet aviation the Bulgarian pilots reconnoitre the defence lines to learn the details and specify the location of defensive equipments, the positions of the artillery, the antitank weapons, the reserves and the other targets of the "enemy." We are witnessing high combat skills, mastery and prompt decision-making.

The artillery fire before the attack has started. This is an exciting moment in the combat actions demonstrating impressively the high combat readiness fo the attacking allied troops. True to the revolutionary traditions of their peoples, the soldiers of the fraternal armies manifest their determination to defend unflichingly the acquisitions of the socialist community. With powerfu' fire the artillerists are wiping out the guns, mine-throwers and other field pieces of "the enemy."

A squadron of combat helicopters dashes out from behind the wooded mountain side. They strike the strong points and the dug-in tanks of the "enemy." In these crucial moments the fraternal interaction of the airmen of the fraternal armies is manifest once again. Wing in wing, in close combat ranks, the bombers are raiding the "enemy." The actions of the fraternal armies are remarkable for their precision and maneuverability.

The artillery keeps on firing with great precision, subordinating the stiff resistance of the defenders. This makes it possible for the advancing troops to rise in an attack.

The tanks and the other combat machines are skillfully and resolutely advancing against the "enemy" and while deploying their lines into a military alignemnt. In the hour previously ordered the attack is launched. In movement our troops destroy the firing positions which have survived so far and in close cooperation with the approaching units they wedge deep into the defence lines of the "enemy." Over the hill tops the Soviet transport helicopters are carrying an air-borne landing in an effort to stop the reserves of the "enemy" approaching in depth and thus help for the success of the advancing troops.

These minutes see the increased skills of the commanders and the soldiers, who in the most difficult situation are acting resolutely, bravely and courageously. The excellent physical and psychological training, the high ideological conviction and the ambition to fulfill at any cost the task set, are among the characteristic features in the actions of the advancing troops. This is a result of the habits and skills, of the field exercises and combat coordination and the high sense of responsibility in defence of socialism and peace. The defenders, with all their might are trying to halt the impetus of the attack, holding on every ridge and every path.

The rapidly changing situation is promptly reassessed at the headquarters. Good interaction is constantly maintained between the attacking detachments, the artillery fire is skilfully directed, were necessary, as well as the aviation and all kinds of weapons. The outflanking detachment with its fast action in the difficult for access mountain woodlands helps consolidate and expand the initial progress of the attacking side into the "enemy" grounds. Acting in close contact with the air landing troops and the attackers along the frontline, the outflanking detachment helped carry out the task successfully.

Zhivkov Visits Soldiers

AU291945 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] The combat actions of the Shield-82 military exercises have been proceeding for 2 days now. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, is attending the exercises accompanied by Comrade Dobri Dzhurov, who is commander of the exercises, Milko Balev, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Tanchev, ministers, first secretaries of okrug party committees, as well as by the military delegations which have arrived to observe the exercises and by Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the joint armed forces of the Warsaw Pact Treaty Organization, and Army Gen Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the joint Warsaw Pact treaty armed forces.

Before the beginning of the actions, Comrade Todor Zhivkov held a cordial meeting with soldiers in officer Zhekov's detachment. The soldiers briefed Comrade Zhivkov on the successes of their military and political training and told him about the preparations for the Shield-82 exercises. The second day of the exercises demonstrated the exceptional skills of the soldiers participating in it. Under conditions very similar to those of real combat, they demonstrated initiative and an offensive spirit, high morale, perfect mastering of combat equipment and arms, as well as international coordination and full ideological understanding. This was another day of unity, fraternity and readiness to unshakably defend the cause of socialism and peace.

Hungary's Czinege Arrives

AU291947 Sofia BTA in English 1941 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Sofia, September 29 (BTA) -- Today Army General Lajos Czinege, minister of defence of the Hungarian People's Republic, arrived in Bulgaria for taking part in the Shield-82 exercises.

LEKA I CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR 'INVASION'

NC291611 Paris AFP in English 1540 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Paris, Sept. 29 (AFP) -- Leka the First, the pretender to the throne of Albania, has claimed responsibility for the attempted invasion of the country last Sunday, the newspaper FRANCE SOIR reported here today. The claim added a new dimension to yesterday's mysterious report from the official Albanian news agency that an Albanian exile group was "totally liquidated" five hours after its landing on the coast was discovered at 6:00 a.m. on Sunday.

The agency said a "band of criminals" from the Albanian exile community had disembarked during the night, bringing with them automatic weapons, pistols, binoculars, radio transmitters, clothes, and currency in American, Italian and Albanian denominations. It identified the band's leader as Xhevdet Mustafa.

[Words indistinct] contacted while on a visit at the home of a friend -- described as his "aide de camp" -- in the Paris suburb of Creteil, told FRANCE-SOIR that Xhevdet Mustafa had been acting under his orders for several years at the head of a "national liberation army" aimed at overthrowing the Tirana regime. But the mission prepared by Mustafa "seemed so suicidal that we asked him to postpone, or even cancel it," said Leka, the son of Albania's former King Zog. However, the royal pretender refused to give any details of the mission, claiming it was a "military secret," and added ambiguously that the invasion "could be an affair fabricated by the Albanian services to distract world attention from the crisis currently affecting the regime." Although this statement sheds little light on the purported landing attempt -- which, in contrast to the Albanian official practice of secrecy on internal affairs, was announced publicly shortly (?after it) was said to have occurred -- it would appear to substantiate rumors of simmering opposition to the regime.

Since the reported "suicide" nine months ago of Albanian Prime Minister Mehmet Shehu, long the right-hand man of party secretary Enver Hoxha, there has been widespread speculation that political infighting has gripped the country. Politburo member Lenka Cuko fueled these rumors one month after Mr Shehu's death with a sharp statement on the need to fight "the internal enemy," who she said was receiving support from "foreign enemies" seeking to reestablish a capitalist regime in Albania.

The Yugoslav press, generally extremely prudent in commenting on neighboring Albania, suggested early this year that a feud with Mr Hoxha over plans for easing Tirana's isolation may have led to the death of Mr Shehu. Since becoming a communist republic in 1946, Albania's largely self-imposed isolation -- successive breaks with Yugoslavia in 1948, with the Sovie Union in 1961, with China in 1977 -- has in effect created supply problems for the Balkan state. China cut off all aid in 1978 and since then Tirana has been unable to procure spare parts for its foreign-supplied machinery. Given this internal pressure, any move from the outside to destabilize the regime would be perceived as extremely threatening.

In his statement to FRANCE-SOIR, Leka I claimed to have "numerous agents inside the country" as well as in Yugoslavia's ethnic Albanian populated Province of Kosovo, which borders on Albania. "They are organized into networks and participate in sabotage operations," he said. But the would-be king himself is currently based far from the land of his father, who was dethroned with the Italian invasion of 1939. Leka, who proclaimed himself sovereign upon the 1961 death in exile of Zog, resided in Spain until being expelled in 1979 on charges of gun-running. He went from there to Rhodesia and now lives in South Africa, in a Johannesburg suburb, with his wife and son, Leka II.

ELECTION COMMISSION MEETS, EXAMINES WORK

AU291956 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] The Central Electoral Commission of the People's Assembly has met to examine the work done to date in implementing the tasks arising from the law on elections to the People's Assembly.

The commission noted that the campaign for the election of deputies of the 10th legislature of the People's Assembly, to be held on 14 November 1982, is taking place in an atmosphere of revolutionary enthusiasm and particular mobilization to fulfill and overfulfill the tasks set by the eighth AWP congress in all fields. During this campaign, our people, inspired by the appeal issued by the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania are manifesting their steel-like unity around the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, their unshakable determination to increase and defend the victories of socialist construction.

The election wards in which 250 deputies will be elected have been determined and announced by decree of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, while the district executive committee of the people's councils and the people's councils in city precincts and in the villages have set the tasks stipulated for the current stage of the campaign. The Central Electoral Commission of the People's Aseembly defined its future tasks.

TIRANA ON GANDHI-USSR TALKS, SOVIET ROLE IN INDIA

AU291456 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] TASS reports that Indira Gandhi, prime minister of India, arrived in Moscow for a 1-week visit. The delegation led by her also includes Foreign Minister Narashimha Rao. The reports stress the magnificent reception given to Indira Gandhi in the Soviet capital. The entire Kremlin staff, led by Brezhnev, had come out to welcome the Indian guest.

TASS also reports that Soviet-Indian talks have started in Moscow on a number of problems pertaining to relations between the two countries and to a number of problems concerning the current international situation. The friendship atmosphere and mutual understanding prevailing in these talks is being stressed on the occasion. The TASS announcement also stresses the readiness of both sides to further deepen the fruitful relations between both countries in the political, economic and other fields.

During a dinner in honor of the foreign guests, Brezhnev delivered a panegyric speech praising Indira Gandhi very highly, stressed the unsparing aid of the Soviet Union for India and praising the aims of Soviet foreign policy in defense of the vital interests of the peoples. But Brezhnev said not one single word about the blood shed in the streets of Indian cities and villages, about the killings perpetrated by the Gandhi regime's police and army with Soviet-made weapons against strikers and demonstrators. He failed to mention the [word indistinct] of Soviet social imperialism in the arms race, the occupation of Afghanistan and the crimes perpetrated by Soviet troops against unarmed people supporting the armed struggle of the patriots.

The Indian prime minister, on her part, also praised Brezhnev and the Soviet-Indian friendship and highly valued Moscow's aid to India. But like Brezhnev, she too failed to mention the fact that the independence of the peoples, including the independence of the Indian people themselves, are threatened more than ever as a result of the rivalry between the two superpowers. She failed to mention the fact that over half of India's population or more than 800 million people live under the official poverty line. She failed also to mention that 68 percent of Indians are illiterate, that 21 million are unemployed and so forth.

The Indian prime minister set out on her journey to Moscow shortly after her visit to Washington in August. The Gandhi regime, which seeks to eat from two mangers at the same time, is interested in getting what it can from both Moscow and Washington in order to achieve its ambitions for domination in India and to maintain its huge apparatus of violence in the face of the growing anger of the popular masses.

Meanwhile, the Soviet social imperialists are not sparing in their economic and military aid to India, where they made themselves quite at home and are pillaging the country's natural wealth and the fruits of the work of the Indian people. The Soviets control over three-fourths of the machine-building industry in India, 60 percent of the extractive industries and power industries, and about one-fourth of the [passage indistinct].

JOINT COMMUNIQUE WITH CSSR RELEASED IN VARNA

AU281000 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Sep 82 pp 1, 3

["Communique on the Official, Friendly Visit of a CSSR Party and State Delegation to the People's Republic of Bulgaria" 21-23 September 1982; released on 23 September in Varna]

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, a party and state delegation of the CSSR, headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, paid an official, friendly visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria 21-23 September 1982.

The CSSR party and state delegation laid a wreath at the Georgi Dimitrov mausoleum and paid its respects at the Dimitrov tomb. The delegation visited Varna Okrug, where it inspected the Vasil Kolarov plant for the production of diesel motors in the city of Varna.

At a Bulgarian-Czechoslovak friendship rally, Todor Zhivkov and Gustav Husak delivered speeches expressing the unshakable will of the BCP and the CPCZ, of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of the CSSR, to further develop and intensify the traditional friendship and fraternal cooperation in all sectors to the benefit of both the Bulgarian and CSSR peoples, in the interest of the cause of socialism, and in the interest of security and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

The warm and cordial welcome and hospitality accorded to the Czechoslovak party and state delegation wherever it went, was a new confirmation of the deep, fraternal feelings linking together the peoples in both countries.

During the visit negotiations took place between the two party and state delegations. The delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria was headed by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The party and state delegation of the CSSR was headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR.

Following the negotiations Comrade Todor Zhivkov, leader of the Bulgarian delegation, and Comrade Gustav Husak, leader of the Czechoslovak party and state delegation, signed a document entitled "Main Directions for Expanding and Deepening Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the CSSR After 1985."

The talks, which proceeded in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, in a spirit of fraternal unity, full mutual understanding and unanimity of views on all questions discussed, were attended by the following officials on the Bulgarian side:

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers and Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee; Petur Mladenov, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Todor Bozhinov, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Kiril Zarev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Grigor Stoichkov, member of the BCP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Petur Danailov, member of the BCP Central Committee and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the CSSR.

The following officials participated in the negotiations on the Czechoslovak side:

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president; Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR premier; Peter Colotka, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Slovak premier; Josef Haman, CPCZ Central Committee member; Ladislav Gerle, CPCZ Central Committee member and CSSR deputy premier; Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; and Jaroslav Hejna, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the CSSR to the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The leaders of the party and state delegations briefed each other on the implementation of the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and 16th CPCZ Congress, respectively, and on the tasks which the two fraternal parties are faced with at the present stage of building a developed socialist society. Basic questions of the present Bulgarian-Czechoslovak relations in all sectors were discussed and the prospects of their further, dynamic development were mapped out. Topical questions and problems of the international situation and the international communist and workers movement were also discussed.

Todor Zhivkov briefed his counterpart on the multifaceted activities of the BCP and of the Bulgarian people in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress. He stressed that the communists and the working people in the country are successfully implementing the tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan period, directed at a more intensive development of the economy and at the further improvement of effectiveness and quality of work in all sectors, upon the basis of the new economic approach and its mechanism. Important domestic political events which evoked the upsurge of work of the people and increased their political involvement were the congresses of a number of mass and social organizations, as well as the celebration of Georgi Dimitrov's centennial, whose legacy the Bulgarian people are successfully implementing.

Gustav Husak briefed his counterpart on the efforts of the CPCZ and of the working people in the CSSR in achieving the goals assigned by the 16th CPCZ Congress in building a developed socialist society. He stressed that the CPCZ is successfully fulfilling its leading role in society and is consolidating its relations with the people. As to the social atmosphere in the CSSR, it is characterized by political stability and labor enthusiasm of the workers class, the peasants and the intelligentsia, who are ensuring the development of national economy and the growth of the country's intellectual potential.

The two sides ascertained with great satisfaction that the relations between the BCP and the CPCZ, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the CSSR are built upon and are developing on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, upon the solid basis of the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty signed between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the CSSR. It was stressed that a decisive importance for the comprehensive development of Bulgarian-Czechoslovak relations in recent years is played by bilateral high-level meetings. The agreements achieved during the official and friendly visit of the Bulgarian party and state delegation to the CSSR in September 1979 are being successfully implemented.

The two sides stressed with satisfaction that a unanmity of views exists between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the CSSR on all questions concerning the construction of developed socialist society and on all questions of the international communist workers movement. The full unanimity of views between the BCP and the CPCZ is expressed in active and businesslike contacts existing on a party and state level, as well as along the lines of social contacts in all sectors of life and at all levels. The joint resolve was expressed to expand such relations with a view to further intensifying the all-round cooperation existing between the two countries.

The two delegations expressed their positive evaluation at the development of relations between the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the CSSR Federal Assembly, between the two countries governments, as well as between individual ministries, institutions, and social organizations in both countries.

The two sides confirmed the usefulness of business meetings between leading representatives of both fraternal parties and countries, as well as of the exchange of delegations and working groups and of the development of local party relations. They expressed themselves in favor of further intensification and perfection of Bulgarian-Czechoslovak cooperation and exchange of experience in all sectors of life.

During the talks particular attention was devoted to economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the CSSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. It was stated with satisfaction that economic relations between the two countries are developing at a stable and dynamic rate.

The two sides stressed the importance of the document signed and entitled "Basis for Expanding and Deepening Economic and Sceintific-Technical Cooperation Between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the CSSR After 1985," which will actively contribute to the consistent implementation of the main national economic tasks, assigned by the 12th BCP Congress and the 16th CPCZ Congress, to the perfection of national economic structure and to economic intensification, as well as to increasing the effectiveness of social production and to the further improvement of the two peoples' living standards.

It was ascertained with satisfaction that the envisaged exchange of goods, according to the long-term trade agreement for the 1981-85 period signed by the two countries, is being implemented. In 1981 the agreement was overfulfilled by 22 percent and for 1982 an overfulfillment amounting to approximately 11 percent is envisaged. The specialization and production-sharing relations continue to develop. At the moment the mutual deliveries of specialized production and of goods obtained by production sharing and on a multilateral basis amount to approximately 36 percent of the total exchange of goods between the two countries. Proposals are being prepared for further cooperation and production sharing in the automobile industry, in heavy machine building, in producing calculating machines, and, in the electrotechnical, chemical and metallurgical industries.

The two sides expressed their high appreciation for the results from the negotiations conducted by the government leaders at the beginning of September 1982, at which it was decided to devote particular attention to the further development of long-term cooperation in the field of light industry, in the scientific and technical sectors, as well as in the agricultural and transportation sectors and through the presence in third markets, especially as regards cooperation in the area of specialization and production sharing.

The importance of the forthcoming coordination of national economic plans for the 1986-1990 period was also stressed, a coordination which will actively contribute to the creation of long-term and mutually advantageous economic relations.

Particular attention will be devoted to the implementation of mutually advantageous structural changes in the two countries' national economies, to the coordination in building new and in reorganizing already existing plants, as well as in their more efficient exploitation, to the cooperation for a more efficient use of fuel, raw materials and other materials, as well as in adopting measures for the expansion and intensification of direct links between economic organizations and production enterprises of both countries.

The two delegations devoted particular attention to the opportunities presented by international socialist division of labor as regards the acceleration of scientific-technical progress and as regards the ensurance of further development of national economies of CEMA-member countries. They stressed the fact that the development of economic cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the CSSR represents an important factor in deepening mutual relations and represents an indivisible part of the implementation of the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration among CEMA-member countries. The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the CSSR attach great importance to the forthcoming conference on economic questions at the highest level among CEMA-member countries.

The two sides noted with satisfaction the successful development of cooperation in the fields of culture, science, education, health protection and in the mass media sector. They expressed the opinion that the perfection of such cooperation and the introduction of greater variety into it will contribute to a further mutual acquaintance of the public in the People's Republic of Bulgaria and in the CSSR with the results of building developed socialist societies in both countries, and to an even greater consolidation of fraternal friendship between the Bulgarian and the CSSR peoples.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the CSSR stressed the tremendous importance of the fraternal friendship, alliance and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. They expressed their firm resolve to contribute also in the future to the consolidation of the unity, cohesion and unity of action of socialist society, of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and of CEMA. The party and state delegations of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of the CSSR declared that the USSR and the other socialist community countries are the main guarantee for the preservation of peace throughout the world.

The two sides most resolutely denounce the attempts of the imperialist ruling circles, and above all of those of the United States, to interfere in the domestic affairs of the Polish People's Republic, to exert pressure and blackmail on a sovereign state, which is a UN member. They confirmed their readiness to render also in the future comprehensive assistance to fraternal Poland, which is a member of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, in its struggle against the antisocialist and counterrevolutionary forces, for the consolidation of the socialist system and for overcoming the results of discrimination measures on part of the West.

During the talks the two delegations discussed the basic problems of the complicated, contemporary international situation, directly linked to the struggle for the elimination of the danger of nuclear war, for the consolidation of peace and for the development of cooperation based on equal rights among states with different social systems.

The two sides expressed their concern over the further intensification of international tension as a result of the dangerous policy pursued by the most reactionary forces of imperialism and by the NATO militarist circles. Through constant forcing of the armaments race they would like to acquire military superiority and "diktat" from a position of strength. They seek a confrontation which threatens everything positive that has been achieved in the sector of detente, in the field of strengthening the peoples' cooperation, peace and security.

The two sides once more expressed their full support for the peaceful CPSU program and to all initiatives and specific steps adopted by the Soviet Union in preventing nuclear war and in consolidating peace. The two sides stressed the tremendous historical, international significance of the message sent by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the second special UN General Assembly disarmament session, in which the USSR assumed the commitment of not being the first to have recourse to nuclear weapons. In accordance with the will of their peoples, the party and state delegations of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the CSSR are expecting the other nuclear powers to also assume the same commitment.

In responding to the militarist trend of American imperialism and its NATO allies, which menaces not only the security but also the very existence of mankind, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the CSSR, together with the USSR and the other socialist community countries, together with all peace-loving forces in the world, will double their efforts to prevent a nuclear disaster, consolidate mutual trust and develop mutually advantageous and equal cooperation among peoples. The correct, the only possible and sensible method of achieving a change in international relations is the method of solving controversial questions not by force, but by peaceful means and negotiations on the basis of equal rights and equal security.

The two sides pointed out the necessity of stopping the arms race, particularly in the nuclear sector. The proposals contained in the memorandum which was submitted by the Soviet Union to the second special UN General Assembly session on disarmament as regards the elimination of the growing nuclear danger, as regards the restraint of the arms race, must be implemented.

The two sides resolutely denounced the NATO decision on deploying American medium-range nuclear missiles in certain West European countries as an action which is dangerous to peace and directed against the vital interests of the European peoples. The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the CSSR expressed their full support for the USSR's constructive stand at the Geneva negotiations on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe and for the limitation and restriction of strategic arms. They consider that the negotiations can produce positive results if the United States displays the same responsible and serious attitude.

As to the Vienna negotiations on the restriction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe, the two sides expect the Western partners, after long years of discussion, to finally adopt a realistic approach on these negotiations. The draft agreement on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe, and the measures connected with it at the first stage, which was submitted by the Polish People's Republic on 18 February 1982 on behalf of all socialist countries participating in the negotiations, represents a solid basis for this.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the CSSR expressed their satisfaction that despite the efforts of the enemies of detente and of peaceful understanding among the peoples, the final Helsinki document has, for as long as 7 years, exerted a beneficial influence in Europe and throughout the world. This is why it is necessary that the Madrid meeting should successfully close its work by adopting a decision on convening a conference at which measures for consolidating mutual trust on security and disarmament in Europe should be discussed. The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the CSSR, together with the other socialist community countries, will devote all their efforts to achieve this great, humanitarian goal.

The CSSR highly appreciates the efforts which the People's Republic of Bulgaria, together with the other socialist countries, is devoting to the consolidation of the international atmosphere, to the deepening of the process of detente and to the consolidation of peace. The active and consistent foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria was highly evaluated, a policy, whose unrelenting goal it is to establish relations of peace, good-neighborliness, and mutually advantageous cooperation among the Balkan states. The CSSR expressed its full support for the initiative of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to transforming the Balkan Peninsula into a zone free of nuclear arms, which represents a positive step toward the transformation of all Europe into a continent free of nuclear arms.

The Bulgarian side expressed its high appreciation for the consistent, peace-loving policy of the CSSR, for its contribution to the consolidation of peace, security and cooperation among the peoples. A high evaluation was expressed for the CSSR's active efforts in creating a favorable, international atmosphere for negotiations on disarmament questions, as it was pointed out in the resolution adopted at the CSSR's initiative submitted to the 35th UN General Assembly session, and which was triumphantly confirmed by the adoption of a declaration on international cooperation and on achieving the goals of disarmament.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the CSSR expressed their common concern about the existing and newly arising dangerous hotbeds of tension in various areas of the world, directly created or fanned by the aggressive militarist forces of worldwide imperialism, and threatening the peoples' peace, security and independence. The two sides expressed their solidarity with Cuba, which is an object of the constant threats and hostile actions of American imperialism and denounced the pressure and threat of the United States against Nicaragua and Grenada, as well as the interference of Amercan imperialism into the domestic affairs of El Salvador.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the CSSR are in full solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of the SRV, the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and of the Lao People's Democratic Republic in defending their sovereignty and independence. They fully support the constructive proposals submitted by these countries' governments for the normalization of the situation in Southeast Asia, as well as for the transformation of this area into a zone of peace, security and cooperation. They denounce the attempts of imperialism and Beijing hegemonism to destabilize the situation throughout Southeast Asia, directed against these three sovereign countries on the Indochinese peninsula.

The two sides expressed their solidarity with the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America who are struggling for national and social liberation, for the defense and consolidation of their own independence, as well as against the attempts of the imperialist forces against them and against any manifestation of neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the CSSR, as members of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, are fully supporting the proposal of the USSR that the NATO leading organs and the Warsaw Pact leading organs should make a joint declaration that they will not expand the sphere of action of these alliances to Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the CSSR denounced the constant aggressive actions of the Republic of South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola, the People's Republic of Mozambique and other independent African states, and expressed themselves in favor of an urgent and just settlement of the problem of Namibia in observing the respective UN resolutions on this subject.

The two sides expressed their deep concern at the new and extremely grave exacerbation of tension in the Middle East. They resolutely condemned the criminal aggression of Israel against Lebanon and the Palestinian people, as well as the barbaric outrages committed by the Israeli military clique, overtly supported by the United States. The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the CSSR categorically protest the policy of genocide and the most recent and horrible crimes of the Israeli aggressor after the withdrawal of the Palestinian fighting units from West Beirut. They insist that immediate measures should be adopted likely to force Israel to implement the decisions of the UN Security Council on the guarantee of an unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the sovereign State of Lebanon.

The two sides confirmed their firm solidarity with the just struggle of the Palestinian people, under the leadership of its vanguard -- the PLO -- for the implementation of their national rights. The two sides are of the opinion that a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the Middle East conflict can be achieved only on the basis of the full and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all Arab territories occupied in 1967. This can only be achieved on the basis of restoring the irrevocable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right of self-determination and of creating their own, independent state, only on the basis of recognizing the rights of all peoples in that area to live under conditions of peace and security. The two sides support the Soviet Union's proposal to convene an international Middle East conference with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO, which is the only legtimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

The party and state delegations of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of the CSSR fully support the proposal submitted by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev during his speech delivered on 15 September, which represents a comprehensive program based on the principles of international law as well as the specific decisions of the UN Security Council and General Assembly, for the lasting political settlement of the situation in the Middle East.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the CSSR positively evaluated the role of the Nonaligned Movement in consolidating peace and security in the world.

The two sides noted with satisfaction the broad expansion of the peace movement and its role in joining together the antiwar and peace-loving forces of the world for the purpose of preventing the greater danger threatening mankind -- nuclear war.

A number of topical questions were discussed as regards the communist and workers movement. The two sides expressed their resolve also to continue in the future to contribute to the further consolidation of the unity and cohesion of communist parties on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, as well as in connection with developing cooperation of the communists with other progressive and democratic forces throughout the world.

The party and state delegations of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the CSSR expressed their high appreciation for the international theoretical conference held in Sofia and devoted to the subject "Georgi Dimitrov's Cause and Our Time."

The two sides expressed their conviction that the official, friendly visit of the Czechoslovak party and state delegation to the People's Republic of Bulgaria will represent a new impetus in the expansion and consolidation of the relations of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the BCP and the CPCZ, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the CSSR, as well as in raising the qualitative level of such relations to a higher state, and in further consolidating the power and unity of the socialist community, for the cause of peace and socialism throughout the world.

The CSSR party and state delegation expressed deep gratitude to the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as well as to the fraternal Bulgarian people for the cordial welcome and hospitality accorded to it.

Gustav Husak, secretary general of the CPCZ Central Committee, extended an invitation on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government, as well as on his own behalf, for an official,friendly visit to be paid by a Bulgarian party and state delegation, headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to the CSSR. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

CPSU POLITBURO CANDIDATE MEMBER DEMICHEV DEPARTS

AU301131 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] The Soviet cultural delegation led by Petr Demichev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and USSR minister of culture, has departed from Bulgaria. At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Comrades Georgi Yordanov, Stoyan Mikhaylou, party and state leaders and noted figures of our science, art and culture. Boris (Pyadochek), the USSR charge d'affaires in Bulgaria, was also at the airport.

Before his departure Petr Demichev made a special statement for the Bulgarian radio:

[Begin Demichev recording in Russian fading into Bulgarian translation] I would like to say that we are very happy that we were greeted so cordially by the Bulgarian people, and that our best collectives and artists who came for the "Days of Soviet Culture," devoted to the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the Soviet state, were received with the same cordiality. We would like to express our deepest gratitude to the BCP Central Committee, the Bulgarian Government and to Comrade Todor Zhivkov, personally, who was very attentive toward our delegation. We are also grateful for our meetings and talks with our numerous Bulgarian friends.

We had the opportunity to be acquainted with the successes of some okrugs, and were convinced that the Bulgarian people are successfully implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress. Everywhere there is great constructive work. Leaving your beautiful sunny and hospitable country I would like to wish the Bulgarian people great successes in constructing the developed socialist society and happiness and prosperity. [end recording]

ZAREV, BONEV DEPART ON 'WORKING VISIT' TO USSR

AU290944 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] On 29 September, Kiril Zarev, BCP Central Committee secretary and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Stanish Bonev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, departed for Moscow on a working visit.

ZHIVKOV GREETS INTERNATIONAL WRITERS MEETING

AU291106 Sofia BTA in English 0835 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Sofia, September 29 (BTA) -- The fourth international writers' meeting opened here today. About 130 masters of letters from more than 60 countries of all continents take part in the meeting held under the motto "Peace - the Hope of the Planet". The meeting will continue three days.

In a greetings address to the participants in the writers' meeting Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council, underlined that the international situation is particularly tense at present. "The threat of a thermo-nuclear catastrophe is hanging over the world. What honest man can witness passively the fatal duel of the forces of war and the forces of peace?", the greeting reads in part.

The Bulgarian leader stressed that the struggle for preservation of peace, for the development of friendship, for the progress of the peoples is the sacred duty of all soberly-thinking people. "Twice more sacred duty it is for the creators and, above all, for you, the writers. Not only because your art most eloquently embodies love for man but because of its particularly strong power of impact, educational effect and mobilization", Mr Todor Zhivkov pointed out. He added that the present and the future generations will memorize the names of all the creative figures who have offered their talent and prestige in service to peace - openly and fearlessly.

Mr Todor Zhivkov expressed confidence that the fourth international writers' meeting will make a worthy contribution to the struggle for reservation and strengthening of the world peace.

ARMY DAILY ON UNITY OF SOCIALIST STATES

AU271444 [Editorial Report] Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian on 26 September 1982 on page 1 carries a 1,200-word editorial entitled "The Great Deed of Socialism Is Invincible." The editorial deals with the unity and strength of the socialist system and its advantages over capitalism. Pointing out that "our dear and beautiful Bulgaria is a firm link in the powerful family of the fraternal socialist countries," the editorial briefly touches upon Bulgaria's economic successes, achieved "under BCP leadership." Describing the "historic supremacy of socialism over capitalism" the editorial points out that "the authority of the socialist states is constantly increasing and their coordinated policy is asserting itself in the international arena." Further the editorial emphasizes that "the socialist community's peoples are forced to solve ever greater and more complicated tasks in the construction of the mature socialism, under the conditions of increased confrontation and often in a situation of overt actions of imperialism's aggressive circles as well as actions of the antisocialist and counterrevolutionary forces."

Stressing the importance of the "purposeful policy of preventing the war threat, pursued by the socialist countries," the editorial continues: "The Warsaw Pact is a reliable shield of the common security of the fraternal socialist countries in their struggle for peace and socialism which is "always ready to repel any aggressor." Referring to the Shield-82 maneuvers only in its concluding part, the editorial states: "The Shield-82 maneuvers are an important stage in the training of the fraternal armies. They will demonstrate once again our readiness for joint action in the defense of peace and the future of socialism." In this context it is pointed out again that "the Bulgarian People's Army and its soldiers are vigilantly and firmly fulfilling their duty with honor and dignity in the combat fraternal family of the Warsaw Pact troops."

MLADENOV MEETS GREEK COUNTERPART IN NEW YORK

AU292026 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, who is attending the 37th UN General Assembly session in New York, met Ioannis Kharalambopoulos, the Greek minister of foreign affairs today.

The two ministers ascertained with satisfaction that relations between Bulgaria and Greece are developing in the spirit of the agreements reached during the meetings and talks between Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, and President Konstandinos Karamanlis and Premier Andreas Papandreou.

Opinions were exchanged on certain international issues and on the present UN General Assembly session. The wish of both sides was stressed to contribute to a consolidation of peace and security, to the development of the process of detente, as well as to the transformation of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

Both sides expressed themselves in favor of a prompt and successful conclusion to the Madrid meeting and for convening a conference of military detente. The Israeli aggression in Lebanon was discussed and the need for a settlement of the question through peaceful negotiations was pointed out. The wish was expressed to quickly terminate the crisis in the Middle East, to recognize the right of the Arab people of Palestine to create their own state.

The meeting between the two ministers of foreign affairs took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

TODOROV, DELEGATION RETURN FROM FAR EAST TOUR

AU291948 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] The Bulgarian parliamentary delegation headed by Comrade Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, returned to Bulgaria tonight. The delegation paid an official visit to Vietnam, Kampuchea, Laos and the DPRK at the invitation of these countries' parliaments. At Sofia airport the Bulgarian parliamentary delegation was welcomed by deputy chairmen of the National Assembly, deputy ministers, National Assembly deputies and other officials.

FILIPOV RECEIVES CUBAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER

AU291721 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, received Ricardo Ruiz Cabrizas, minister of foreign trade of the Republic of Cuba. The meeting was attended by Khristo Khristov, Bulgarian minister of foreign trade. Ricardo Cabrizas, Cuban minister of foreign trade, was also received by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

SYRIAN PREMIER AL-KASM CONCLUDES VISIT 29 SEP

Final Talks Held

LD292208 Prague CTK in English 1940 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- Syrian Premier 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm ended today his talks with Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal.

The two premiers reviewed the results of their talks which set further main trends of Czechoslovak-Syrian cooperation in various spheres. They also summed up the results of the discussions between the ministers of the two countries, stating that they had brought many stimuli for the expansion of the mutually beneficial relations between the two states, e.c. projects necessary for Syria's further economic development, and further Czechoslovak assistance in training experts for the Syrian economy.

Departure Reported

LD300858 Prague CTK in English 0833 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- Syrian Premier 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm ended today his four-day official friendly visit and left Czechoslovakia. He was seen off by Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal and other officials.

INDRA, ASSEMBLY GROUP BEGIN LATIN AMERICA TOUR

LD291624 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] A Federal Assembly delegation, headed by its chairman, Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, left today for an official visit to Cuba, Nicaragua and Mexico. The visit is taking place at the invitation of the chairmen of the parliaments of these Latin American countries. Seeing our deputies off at Ruzyne Airport in Prague were deputy chairmen of the Federal Assembly, Jan Marko, Vaclav David, Bohuslav Kucera and Jaroslav Srb, and other representatives of our political and public life.

BILAK RECEIVES PALESTINIAN COMMUNIST DELEGATION

LD291834 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Today in Prague Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received a delegation of the Palestinian Communist Party headed by (Na'im ash-Sha'b), member of the Politburo. The delegation is visiting Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee.

In the course of a comradely conversation, the two sides informed each other about the activity of the CPCZ and the Palestinian Communist Party and confirmed the will to develop further mutual cooperation in the spirit of proletarian internationalism. They also exchanged views on topical international questions, in particular the developments of events in the Middle East in connection with the Israeli aggression in Lebanon.

Comrade Vasil Bilak expressed the solidarity of the CPCZ with the Palestinian Communist Party as a representative of the Palestinian working class and other working people. He also stressed solidarity with the Palestine Liberation Organization with the Lebanese national movement, and with Syria's resistance against American-Israeli plans for aggression.

It was emphasized that the aggression of Israel in Lebanon, the genocide committed by Israeli forces against the Palestinian people, and the crimes committed against the Lebanese, endanger international peace and security. Czechoslovak communits interpret the indignant protests against the Israeli aggression and the expressions of solidarity with the nations of Palestine and Lebanon not as a matter of mere words but as active deeds.

The two representatives of the fraternal parties expressed their resolute protest against the latest monstrous crimes of the Israeli aggressor after the withdrawal of the Palestinian military units from West Beirut. They further emphasized the urgent necessity of adopting immediate measures to force Israel to fulfill the security council resolutions on unconditional withdrawal of Israeli armies from the sovereign territory of the Lebanese state. The representatives of the two parties support the proposal of the Soviet Union for convening an international conference on the Middle East with all interested parties -- including the PLO as the only legal representatives of the Arab people of Palestine. They spoke in favor of full support for Leonid Brezhnev's proposals, included in his address of 15 September 1982, which amount to a platform for a comprehensive solution to the problems of the Middle East and the basis for a just peace in this region.

Comrade Vasil Bilak assured the delegation of the Palestinian Communist Party that the people of Czechoslovakia will always feel solidarity with the fight of the Arab nations for freedom and independence, for the defense of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine and for the creation of a just and permanent peace in the Middle East.

AUSTRIA'S SINOWATZ INTERVIEWED ON RESULTS OF TALKS

AU281835 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Austrian Vice Chancellor Fred Sinowatz interviewed in Prague on 28 September by Erich Macho -- recorded]

[Text] Austria is above all concerned about reducing the trade deficit of 3 billion schillings with Czechoslovakia. Austria's chances of selling more goods to Czechoslovakia are as bad as they can possibly be because, in view of the tense economic situation, Prague is showing extreme caution as far as imports from the West are concerned and saves wherever it can. After his talks with CSSR Premier Strougal, Sinowatz summed up the outcome of his visit:

[Begin Sinowatz recording] As things stand, I can really speak of a good atmosphere, and I would like to say that I also anticipate this to be so at the forthcoming visit of state President Husak to Vienna this fall. The desire really exists to improve relations between Austria and the CSSR. There have been great difficulties here time and again and the visit I am paying is not at all a fair-weather visit. But I can say that the outcome of the talks strengthens my optimism that we will, after all, be able to take a big step forward in the relations between two neighboring states.

[Question] Mr Vice Chancellor, there are now good relations between Vienna and Prague on an official level. Husak's visit will constitute a climax of diplomatic protocol. But how do things look for the rank-and-file citizens if they want to travel from Vienna to Prague. Has the abolition of mandatory visas been discussed, for example?

[Answer] It is precisely these things which naturally concern people here in our country but certainly also in the CSSR. Look, there has been progress already in the past and we must not forget that it often is more difficult to establish good relations between neighboring states than between states which are located thousands of kilometers from each other. But it is a good development and I have particularly brought the problem of border procedures up for discussion. I believe that this is what most concerns our people today; it worries them and I have a feeling that I have found understanding with my interlocutors.

[Question] An abolition of compulsory visas is out of the question, however?

[Answer] This is being discussed. But an immediate result cannot be expected, so to speak.

[Question] Czechoslovakia operates two nuclear powerplants in Austria's immediate vicinity. What is the situation concerning Austria's efforts to be notified in good time in case of an accident in one of those two nuclear powerplants?

[Answer] Well, the spade work which has progressed rather far has already been carried out for a treaty concerning nuclear powerplants close to the border. This preparatory work has been completed. The draft treaty will be initialed in the near future and it is rather certain that the treaty will be concluded.

[Question] Something which elicits criticism in Austria's eastern policy, if it may be put that way, is the humanitarian problems. In Czechoslovakia, Austria commits itself to a number of humanitarian cases. What are the chances for these cases to be positively solved by Czechoslovakia?

[Answer] Yes, I had an opportunity to talk extensively about these cases during all my talks and there, too, we made our wishes known, and I think that there, too, a good attitude toward making improvements exists on the part of our interlocutors.

BENO ADDRESSES SEMINAR ON CPCZ ORGANIZATIONS

AU271540 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Sep 82 p 3

["Si"-signed report: "On CPCZ Primary Organizations; Seminar of Party Functionaries From Central Bohemia"]

[Text] Kladno, 23 Sep -- A seminar of party functionaries from Central Bohemia on the role and tasks of CPCZ Primary organizations was held in Kladno on Thursday, in the presence of Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Vaclav Hajek, leading secretary of the Central Bohemia CPCZ Regional Committee.

Comrade Beno spoke about current issues concerning the work of primary organizations in the present period. He spoke about the growing role of primary organizations and about the main directions of raising the effectiveness of their work in implementing the program of the 16th CPCZ Congress in connection with the endeavor of the whole party to consistently fulfill the tasks of this year's plan and to successfully ensure the tasks planned for 1983.

In his speech he dealt, among other things, with the preparation of annual party membership meetings, all-plenary meetings and party conferences that will be held in the first half of 1983 and, in this context, with the use of experiences of the socialist countries' fraternal communist and workers parties as they were discussed at the international conference of central committee secretaries in change of political and organizational work, which was held in Prague at the beginning of the year.

As was stressed in the discussion, in mobilizing the potentials of the party and society it is essential -- aside from applying stricter criteria on the fulfillment of economic tasks -- to steadily deepen ideological work, more resolutely oppose all views casting doubt on the successes of socialism and comprehensibly expound the CPCZ's policy. Great attention must be devoted not only to the analysis of comments but also to their solution.

FISCHER, UN SECRETARY GENERAL MEET IN NEW YORK

LD292032 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1550 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] New York, 29 Sep (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar had an official meeting in the GDR permanent mission to the UN in New York on Tuesday. During the talk Perez de Cuellar praised the constructive and active participation of the GDR in the UN. He had noted with satisfaction that the GDR was among those member states who were working with all their strength for a realization of the Charter. Foreign Minister Fischer gave assurance that the GDR would continue to support the work of the UN for the preservation of peace and for international cooperation. The UN secretary general expressed thanks for the cordial greetings sent by the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, and asked for these to be cordially reciprocated.

PARTY LEADER RECEIVES POLISH JOURNALISTS

AU282020 East Berlin DER MORGEN in German 25/26 Sep 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Talks of Polish Guests With Dr Manfred Gerlach: Questions of Collaboration Between the Press Organs of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany [LDPD] and of the Democratic [SD] Party in the Polish People's Republic Discussed"

[Summary] "Dr Manfred Gerlach, chairman of the LDPD and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, has received Radoslaw Ostrowicz, chief editor of the KURIER POLSKI in Warsaw, and Witold Lassota, chief editor of the BYDGOSZCZ ILLUSTROWANY KURIER POLSKI." On the basis of the outcome of the negotiations between the delegations of the GDR and of the Polish People's Republic under Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski, "problems related to the further cooperation between the LDPD and the friendly SD in the Polish People's Republic as well as questions of cooperation between the press organs of the two parties were central to the talks which took place in a cordial atmosphere."

The two Polish journalists conveyed greetings from Prof Dr Edward Kowalczyk, chairman of the SD Central Committee, which were cordially reciprocated by Manfred Gerlach. Also participating in the talks were Dr Armin Berendt, member of the LDPD Political Committee and secretary of the Central Presidium, and Gerhard Fischer, member of the Political Committee and of the Secretariat of the Central Presidium and chief editor of DER MORGEN. Maciej Wirowski, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Polish People's Republic to the GDR, was also present.

The Polish guests have returned home in the meantime.

PRESIDIUM OF CDU MAIN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS

AU291214 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

[Summary] Burgscheidungen (ADN) -- "On Monday the Presidium of the Main Executive Committee of the CDU met for a discussion on topical political questions with about 200 members of communal church councils, parish councils, members of synods and other church representatives at the central training institute of the party in Burgscheidungen." The meeting served to prepare for the 15th CDU Congress, and CDU Chairman Gerald Goetting stressed the active responsibility for peace as the supreme obligation of Christians and citizens. "'The historically tested conviction that socialism and peace are one is shared with us by numerous Christians who are not members of any party and who prove themselves at their work and in their residential area as members of our society who are equal and have equal obligations,' Gerald Goetting stated."

Goetting then referred to the determined opposition to the peace-endangering imperialist intensified armament and confrontation policy, which is expressed in the increasing participation of Christian circles in the protest movement against the Brussels NATO missiles decision, stressing the vivid response to the Moscow world conference of religious representatives.

"The deputy CDU chairman, Wolfgang Heyl, reported how the CDU members were participating in shaping the socialist way of life."

GERSTNER REVIEWS HOUSING CONSTRUCTION, NEW LAWS

DW291507 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 26 Sep 82

[Dr Karl-Heinz Gerstner's Sunday economic review]

[Excerpts] In Berlin some 15,000 FDJ members from other bezirke work on improving our capital. Their life and work here, the construction of large modern residential settlements and public buildings by them -- all this is a great adventure and a real satisfaction regarding the usefulness of their own work. The value of their construction performance in Berlin this year is already over M1 billion. On Monday they handed over the first section of the Rummelsburg powerplant reconstruction. The shifting of the powerplant to brown coal creates the conditions needed to supply 70,000 apartments and 70 enterprises in Berlin with heat. Many FDJ brigades work in Marzhan. They have contributed toward housing construction there achieving a lead at present of 144 apartments.

In the coming years our housing construction program will also be marked by the utilization of vacant sites for housing construction as well as by the intensified reconstruction of apartment houses in the old residential areas. In the near future we will see more building sites in the city centers; in Berlin some 4,000 apartments will be built in the center. The Berlin housing construction combine will make spaces, which until now have been used for the construction of new houses, available for housing construction on vacant sites in the center of the city. The importance of the changes in our housing construction and in building technologies, as well as the inclusion of the products of our plate factories, cannot be underrated.

The construction and timber workers union in Karl-Marx-Stadt on Thursday discussed the new problems of housing construction in the center of the cities. While the apartments to be modernized accounted for 27 percent of housing construction in the last 5-year plan, they account for 37 percent in the current 5-year plan. The preparation of vacant sites for housing construction and the design of houses which can be built on these small sites will take a great deal of time. However, we do not have much time, because the year 1990, the target of our housing construction program, is drawing near.

On Friday this week two new laws will become effective, the water law and the fourth supplementary provision on the movement of road traffic. The new water law is oriented at a rational water consumption. This entails new norms, especially for the factories. The supplementary provision of the road traffic regulations contains three changes. First, on driving lanes; second, several new rules for highway traffic; third, the increase of penalties for driving under the influence of alcohol. The new provision for driving lanes is aimed at possibly keeping the left lane free in the interest of a smooth traffic. Trucks and buses of over 3.5 tons are not allowed to use the left lane at all, unless they want to turn left, which means that they also are not allowed to pass there. In addition driving between the lanes is expressly prohibited and therefore illegal now. The driving speed on highways should not be under 50 km per hour, if possible. Slower vehicles are not allowed on the highways. The maximum speed of 80 km per hour for trucks now also applies to private cars with trailers. The waiting duty of vehicles driving up onto a highway has been specially emphasized. Turning to the left lane to allow a vehicle to drive up onto a highway is a clear violation of the traffic regulations. This is an appropriate provision because many serious accidents have happened recently in this respect.

The fact that traffic accidents as a result of driving under the influence of alcohol have not decreased, although the number of traffic accidents on the whole has fallen, has led to an aggravation of penalties and above all to the possibility of a withdrawal of the driving licence for many years. These new measures which are aimed at decreasing the number of traffic accidents should make us drivers take the wheel with good intentions and consider the new regulations.

CHURCH REPRESENTATIVES PLEDGE SUPPORT FOR PEACE

LD292058 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1757 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Leipzig, 29 Sep (ADN) -- One hundred pastors, theologists, preachers and members of church councils from the GDR Leipzig Bezirk announced their willingness Wednesday to make an active contribution to peace. The Christian circles working group of the National Council of the GDR National Front had issued the invitations for the meeting. In three working groups the participants welcomed the numerous peace initiatives and disarmament proposals of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. They also spoke against NATO intentions to station medium-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe.

At the start Guenter (Grewe), member of the Presidium and Secretariat of the National Council, spoke of the joint struggle of Marxists and Christians against war and fascism. Today Christians understand that support for peace and disarmament forms a unity of the rights and duties of state citizens for the protection and defense of the fatherland.

The group expressed its deep anger over the crimes committed against the Palestinians in Beirut and demanded an international inquiry into the mass murder.

CHURCH CONFERENCE ADOPTS PEACE WORK RESOLUTION

LD291520 Hamburg DPA in German 0948 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] East Berlin, 29 Sep (DPA) -- The Synod of the Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR adopted a comprehensive resolution at its meeting which ended in Halle on Tuesday, on questions of responsibility for peace and Christian peace work. One long passage deals with the "repudiation of the spirit and logic of deterrent" and the related basic theological issues:

"New weapon systems are supposed to make a nuclear first-strike feasible; new strategies seek to assure its success. This threat to all life arising from excessive arming is a challenge to our faith. If we silently accept it, we come into contradiction with God the creator, for his directions commit us to preserving creation and preclude the right to destroy it. That is why this is a matter of obedience or disobedience toward God.

"Thus the question is asked in our parishes: Are Christians allowed to participate in preparations for atomic weapons defense when it is certain that the defense will irreversibly destroy what it is supposed to protect? Should Christians participate in the threat with weapons which in fact make probable the catastrophe they seek to prevent? Can Christians and churches still justify, in view of the inconceivable horror of a possible war, weapon power as a means of securing peace and protecting one's neighbor?

"The answer to such questions cannot remain open indefinitely. Because some people here believe that the situation requires a public avowal of the church's beliefs on this (status confessionis), the Synod asks the conference (of church leaders) to commission an investigation to clarify the concept of 'status confessionis' in connection with peace issues. This investigation should be carried out in an ecumenical context. A report should be submitted to the Synod at its 1983 meeting."

With regard to the renunciation of the "Swords into Plowshares" badges, decided on by the conference of church leaders in May and which was explained in the report to the Synod, the resolution states: "The Synod welcomes the fact that the conference endorsed the "Swords into Plowshares" sign as a symbol for church events in the 1982 peace decade and for working material connected with this. The Synod approves the conference's decision not to allow the symbol to be manufactured in a form that could be used as a badge. It realizes that this renunciation, in view of its usage and experiences with it does not come easy particularly to many young people. We forego it, however, for the sake of peace. By expressly characterizing the symbol as a signpost toward disarmament, we help to counter his interpretations and serve the necessary business-like discussion in our society."

In its resolution the Synod draws attention to the "conflicting effects of civil defence" and states with regard to this problem: "Civil defense measures are supposed to serve to protect the population. They contain, however, military elements and have considerable side-effects on life in our society. Wherever attempts are made to make the possibility of protection plausible, the result can be that the nature of a war today, particularly a nuclear one, is played down. Whenever the need for civil defense is impressed upon people, fears of being under threat can result which spiritually affect children and young people in particular.

RESEARCH COUNCIL DISCUSSES ECONOMIC STRATEGY

AU281846 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25/26 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

[Report on meeting of GDR Research Council in Berlin on 24 September]

[Summary] Berlin (ND) -- "On Friday the GDR Research Council met for a working conference in Berlin with Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of science and technology, as chairman. The 200 prominent scientists discussed future tasks in implementing the economic strategy at once with the decision of the fourth SED Central Committee meeting." The meeting was attended by Hermann Poeschel, head of the Research and Scientific Development Department at the SED Central Committee; Hans-Joachim Boehme, minister of university and technical school affairs; as well as by the presidents of the scientific academies and the chamber of technology.

"We must make maximum use of our rich scientific-technological potential for the further increase in economic strength, Weiz stressed in his address." Weiz continued by stressing the importance of a decisive increase in the economic efficiency of research and technology, as there is no other way to increase the effectiveness of the available resources of workers, energy and raw materials in such a way that the supply of the national economy and the people will be guaranteed in the same stable way as the solution of our tasks in foreign trade. The minister then stressed that the research council will direct its work toward showing the ways to high scientific-technological achievements with a high national economic yield. In the discussion members of the research council and chairmen of the central working circles for research and technology from combines and institutions submitted proposals for changes in the technological level of production as well as in the production structure.

INTERIOR MINISTER HONORS PEOPLE'S POLICE AIDES

AU291244 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25/26 Sep 82 p 2

[ADN report on "festive event" in Ministry of Interior in honor of voluntary helpers of People's Police on 24 September]

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) -- "On Friday at a festive event of the Ministry of Interior in Berlin the meritorious honorary work of about 158,000 voluntary helpers of the German People's Police [VP] in the interest of good public order and security was honored."

The event was attended by Col Gen Friedrich Dickel, minister of interior and head of the German VP; Werner Kirchhoff, vice president of the National Council of the GDR National Front; and other prominent figures.

In the address the minister praised the successful work of 30 years of the VP helpers. "'Your work is an eloquent expression of the exercising of power by the working class and the active work of the socialist democracy,' the minister stressed. It shows clearly the close affinity between the VP and the citizens who increasingly support good public order and discipline." Minister Dickel then referred to the comprehensive tasks and powers of the voluntary helpers, as contained in the new regulations, stressed the importance of peace in view of the confrontation and intensified armament course of the most aggressive forces of imperialism and expressed thanks for the sacrificial work in guaranteeing public order and security by awarding the voluntary helpers with various orders.

FRG CITIZEN SENTENCED FOR CRIMES AGAINST GDR

AU291339 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25/26 Sep 82 p 2

[ADN report: "FRG Agent Sentenced for Criminal Actions Against the GDR: Subversive Plot by Secret Service Controlled Organizations and FRG Media Exposed"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 24 September 1982 the Gera Bezirk court sentenced FRG citizen Frank Ortlepp to 10 years of imprisonment for serious subversive actions against the GDR, espionage and antistate provocation under the order of secret service controlled FRG and West Berlin Institutions.

As the several days of hearing evidence revealed, Ortlepp, who had been earlier convicted for theft, fraud and falsifying documents, after the intervention of influential quarters of the West German CDU and CSU, had been recruited for crimes against the GDR by leading staff workers of such underground centers known to the court as the "International Security for Human Rights (IGFM)," "Calls for Help From the Other Side (HVD)," and of the so-called "Work Group 13 August" in the FRG and West Berlin.

In West Berlin he had been repeatedly employed for criminal provocations against the GDR state border by the head of the so-called "Work Group 13 August" and former chief of the fighting group against inhumanity Rainer Hildebrandt and had also been paid for these acts.

In keeping with orders, Ortlepp subsequently penetrated the GDR from the CSSR on the night of 7-8 August 1981 in order to collect information subject to secrecy about institutions which serve GDR state security. Ortlepp was outfitted for this purpose with appropriate technical equipment for photographing selected objectives from a greater distance.

According to the ideas of his employers -- Ortlepp at the main hearing named in this context ZDF television service staff worker Gerhard Loewenthal, Christa von Koehler, the press officer of the Notorious IGFM underground organization, as well as Claus-Peter Clausen, staff worker of the subversive organization which calls itself "Calls for Help From the Other Side" -- the information to be acquired was to be used within the framework of the stepped-up psychological warfare for subversive and provocation activities against the GDR in the interest of special programs of West German Television services as well as the Springer Press.

Immediately after his illegal entry Ortlepp, who carried no valid identification documents, was detained by GDR security organs, and the technical equipment which he carried, as well as documents concerning the subversive activities of his employers, were seized.

LOSONCZI LEAVES LISBON; COMMUNIQUE CITED

LD291944 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 29 Sep 82

["Our special correspondent" Gyula Bereczky report from Lisbon]

[Text] A short time ago Pal Losonczi and the members of his entourage left Lisbon after having discussed the development of the two countries' relations and the expansion of cooperation at Hungarian-Portuguese talks.

The joint communique, which is being released at 1900 in Budapest and Lisbon [as heard] informs us about the atmosphere and mood of the visit. I single out only a short part. The presidents of the two states analyzed in detail international issues and Hungarian-Portuguese relations, with special regard to the development of economic relations between the two countries.

Before I quote further from the joint communique, I should like to bring two points to your attention. At the exchanges of view on international issues, a dialogue of the nature of principle took place; the problem of third countries did not get presented. Full agreement was shown in that a return to the path started in Helsinki must be made; bilateral and multilateral dialogue must be continued. The two presidents are satisfied, the joint communique emphasizes, because one of the main results of the visit was the sincere exchange of opinions.

The communique also deals with realistic possibilities for developing our economic relations. Dr Tibor Melega, deputy minister of foreign trade, spoke this morning to a correspondent of Hungarian radio. He said that there is a need for urgent measures; without losing time, a broader and more effective system than previously used in commercial and economic cooperation must be given impetus. If assembling factories are successfully created here, then Hungarian products -- for example, portal cranes and other harbor equipment -- will be assembled by Portuguese workers, and we will deliver them jointly to Africa, giving impetus to the one-time Portuguese market and at the same time creating an opportunity for marketing Hungarian goods.

In November a large delegation of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce will arrive in Portugal to discuss details. There are no political obstacles. This is emphasized by important circles here. Neither are Portugal's preparations to join the common market an obstacle. Hungary has substantial and successful economic relations with many common market countries, which proves that if there is the desire for cooperation, then states having different social systems belonging to different systems of alliance are able to cooperate.

Pal Losonczi today viewed a state farm nationalized in 1976. It emerges here that in this sphere also we have an opportunity to collaborate in development. Also today, Pal Losonczi, MSZMP Politburo member, met Comrade Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party. As old acquaintances, they held a comradely, friendly exchange of views on issues mutually affecting the two parties. The president of the Presidential Council [Losonczi] also received Mario Soares, secretary general of the Portuguese Socialist Party, with whom he conducted an exchange of views in a cordial atmosphere.

At 1830 Hungarian time, Pal Losonczi said farewell to President Eanes, who expressed his warm appreciation of the visit.

LAZAR, AUSTRIA'S KREISKY SPEAK IN VIENNA

LD292114 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Correspondent Elemer Csak report from Vienna]

[Text] Gyorgy Lazar and his entourage this morning feasted their eyes on a display given by the Spanish equestrian school.

They then viewed another of Vienna's historical city center sights, the Albertina graphic collection. Shortly before noon the Austrian and Hungarian heads of government sat at the negotiating table in the Chancellor's Office. The talks took place in a cordial, open atmosphere and continued after the luncheon given in honor of the Hungarian guests. At the luncheon, the two premiers gave toasts. Dr Bruno Kreisky said, among other things:

[Begin Kreisky recording in German with superimposed Hungarian translation] One of the most difficult tasks of politics is convincing others, and we can experience this in our days, too, when we can see day after day how difficult it is to convince those living in other continents of our ideas, our interests. He who has not himself lived through the policy of detente and who does not, has not felt its consequences, naturally is unable to get into the spirit of and is unable to understand this view. For exactly this reason, since they are unable to comprehend it, we cannot reproach our American friends for their speaking these days a little disparagingly, in a belittling tone, about the results of the policy of detente.

If I get into a situation such that, with a type of illustrative example, I attempt to make them see, to understand the policy of detente, then I often mention our relations with Hungary. [end recording]

The level of interstate relations which Austria and Hungary have attained is a rarity between countries of different social systems, Dr Bruno Kreisky said. These relations are good not only between the governments, but also between various institutions and organizations. This excellent relationship significantly contributes to the policy of detente. The visit of Gyorgy Lazar further deepens this good relationship, and it is obvious that cooperation is advantageous for both sides.

The small countries cannot do much to improve the world atmosphere, but they have the opportunity to draw attention to the importance of sobriety and cooperation in international relations. Austria and Hungary profess different views, but the good-neighborly relationship helps overcome these differences, and in an emotional manner contributes to the peace of Europe, Dr Bruno Kreisky stated.

In his toast Gyorgy Lazar said, among other things:

[Begin recording] There is an Austrian proverb, according to which, where there is a will there is a way. The facts about which you were obliging enough to speak eloquently prove that there is the will and we have also found the way. And I agree with you in that the increasingly manifold relations, the cooperation existing between our countries, are perceptible and give genuine substance to the phrasing that two countries of different social systems can build up such fruitful, forward-pointing relations with one another. I believe that this really is an example which we safely can recommend to the attention of others.

Although we devote great attention to the economy -- and the development of economic cooperation has outstanding importance -- there are many other spheres worthy of attention in our relations. Among these are the relations which exist between the various organizations, those which are becoming more and more direct between the border regions, and the increasingly broadening, developing human relations. When we say that we value all this highly, and it is our wish and intention that, progressing further on this path, we should make our cooperation even deeper, we think that -- as you said -- we, too, are deeply affected and preoccupied by the present world situation. I can assure you that we, as in the past, will do everything within our own system of alliance and in every other foreign political relationship of ours, so that we should assert the will of the peoples and their (?wish for) peace. I can say with a clear conscience that we do not stand alone in this. It is the common wish and will of every country, people and government of our system of alliance, as is evidenced by many facts, that they take a stand for peace and detente. [end recording]

The Hungarian-Austrian prime ministerial talks ended in the late afternoon in the Austrian capital. The official visit of Gyorgy Lazar to Austria will conclude tomorrow.

Departure Announced

LD301004 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Text] Gyorgy Lazar, who has been holding talks in Vienna since Tuesday, is to leave for Budapest at noon today. According to plans, however, he will hold a press conference before leaving. Our correspondent Elemer Csak reports from the Austrian capital:

Both sides have expressed great satisfaction about their talks. Both Chancellor Kreisky and Gyorgy Lazar have described the Hungarian-Austrian relationship as an outstanding example of cooperation between countries of differing social systems. (?The same is shown) by the fact that Austria is Hungary's second most important capitalist partner. For Austria, our country is the number two trade partner among the CEMA countries. Maintaining and developing economic relations were noted as common requirements at the talks between the two heads of government. They have already taken the form of certain concrete tasks at talks between representatives of the specialist ministries: energy cooperation, industrial cooperation, Austrian financial participation in the development of certain equipment, the mutual strengthening of market capacity and the removal of customs restrictions on Hungarian goods. All this was on the agenda at the talks in Vienna and it is expected to enrich the Austrian-Hungarian good-neighborly relationship with further mutually advantageous elements. Undoubtedly the details will be given at Gyorgy Lazar's press conference and in the joint communique which will be issued this afternoon on the Hungarian-Austrian prime ministerial talks.

Press Conference Statement

LD301338 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 30 Sep 82

[Opening statement by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of Hungarian Council of Ministers, at 30 September press conference in Vienna -- recorded]

[Text] I can speak with great satisfaction about the talks we have held with federal president [as heard] Chancellor Kreisky. At these talks I became certain that the intention to maintain and further develop the good-neighborly relationship between Hungary and Austria is mutual. As Chancellor Kreisky has said, the relationship between our two countries -- countries with different social systems -- can serve as a good example that successful and fruitful cooperation is possible under such circumstances.

I think that it is particularly noteworthy that this relationship continues to be good and shows good prospects, even under circumstances of increased world tension. The development of multifaceted relations, including the further development of economic cooperation, is of great importance for us because, as you certainly know, the Austrian Republic is our second most important Western trading partner. Naturally, our relations are not limited to economic cooperation; they are also developing well in every other sphere. I am pleased that our desire to develop relations is mutual.

Naturally, much time was devoted to an exchange of opinions on international issues. We fully agreed that the most important tasks are to stop the arms race and to eliminate the crisis spots endangering world peace. We agreed that all countries, regardless of size, have an important role in the improvement of the international situation. Taking this into account, we especially welcomed the dialogue between the Soviet Union and the United States on the most important issues of world peace and security. At the same time we expressed our desire and readiness for Austria and Hungary, in accordance with their abilities, to contribute to advancing these processes, the process of the return to detente.

I am pleased that I also had the opportunity to convey the esteem of Hungary's public opinion for the efforts of Austrian foreign policy, of Chancellor Kreisky, in the service of peace and security, the development of equal relations between states. In conclusion, on the topic of international issues, I should like to mention that we unanimously condemned the Israeli aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian people.

TV REPORTS TRANSMITTERS CONFISCATED, 4 ARRESTED

LD291802 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1600 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Security service officers from the voivodship headquarters of the Citizen's Militia in Gdansk have arrested Jaroslaw I., an inhabitant of the tricity, in whose home a low-power transmitter was discovered and on which he made two attempts to broadcast programs of the so-called Radio Solidarity.

In addition, three men have been arrested in Sopot: Andrzej G., domiciled in Katowice; Janusz K., domicled in Gdansk, and Bogdan M., domiciled in Tarnowskie Gory, whose high-class medium-power Japanese transmitter was called in question.

UNDERGROUND SOLIDARITY GROUP UNCOVERED IN ZYWIEC

LD291522 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] The security service of the voivodship headquarters of the Citizens Militia in Bielsko-Biala has uncovered in Zywiec an underground group made up of former activists of NSZZ Solidarity. The group was engaged in accumulating and distributing leaflets, which they produced and whose content was directed against the state and the socialist homeland.

On the decision of the regional prosecutor's office in Zywiec four of the suspects, employed in factories in Zywiec, have been put under temporary arrest. The investigation into the matter is being carried out under summary procedure by the regional prosecutor's office in Zywiec.

SOLIDARITY LEADER JAILED; RESISTANCE GROUP FORMED

NC291508 Paris AFP in English 1344 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 29 (AFP) -- Polish authorities are preparing to ease Solidarity into oblivion, as they put fnal touches to plans to introduce new unions to replace the suspended independent federation.

Solidarity was suspended on the introduction of martial law last December, and all its senior leadership has been detained since then. But the independent union retains the legal status conferred on it by its registration by Warsaw District Court. To get round this problem, the authorities reportedly plan to introduce labour legislation worked out in cooperation with Solidarity last year, but after drastic amendments. The bill in its revised form is expected to be submitted to parliament when it next meets in full session on October 8. Once law, the new regulations would replace all the temporary legislation on which Solidarity, the "branch unions" -- which took over from the old official unions -- and other autonomous unions were founded.

Meanwhile authorities pursued a tough crackdown against Solidarity, with new convictions against its leaders. Yesterday the underground paper TYGODNIK MAZOWSE reported that Miroslaw Krupinski, deputy chairman of the union's National Committee had been jailed for three-and-a-half years by a navy court-martial. The conviction was in late July but had been kept secret by authorities.

Another delayed report said that farmers had set up a national resistance committee to organize passive resistance to the government through boycotts of state distribution networks. The declaration setting up the committee was signed by Jozef Teliga, secretary of the Founding Committee of rural Solidarity.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY newspaper published an analysis today of some 1,000 readers' letters on the subject of the new unions. The report said the only "realistic" option was to dissolve the old unions and set up replacements. But the newspaper added that this operation would "be painful for a lot of honest people".

GLEMP ON POSSIBLE DISSOLUTION OF SOLIDARITY

NC292104 Paris AFP in English 2046 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 29 (AFP) -- Poland's Roman Catholic Church would come out for a reconstitution of the suspended Solidarity union if it was dissolved outright in its present form, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, the Polish primate, said here today. In a conversation with visiting American newsmen, Archbishop Glemp stated that what he feared the most was that an "announcement of the dissolution of Solidarity would give rise to very dangerous events." "I have not had recent contacts with the world of the workers," he added, "but from what I know, I believe I would protest."

Indications have been given by the authorities of a forthcoming new law on trade union organization. Asked whether the new legislation might not contain proposals that would satisfy the workers, the primate replied that this was "a very unlikely hypothesis."

The prelate recalled that his church continued to urge reactivation of Solidarity, the release from internment of Lech Walesa and resumption of dialogue between state, church and Solidarity.

The church, he concluded, had played "an important part" in the return to "order and calm" and, together with "food aid from abroad" had been one of "two factors having maintained peace in our country."

WARSAW COMMENTS ON TRADE UNIONS' FUTURE

LD300158 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Commentary by Adam Wysocki]

[Text] The packet of new laws under consideration in the Sejm includes one document of particular importance, a document which without doubt will be of general interest: namely, the proposals for legal and legislative solutions to the problem of the future of the trade unions in Poland. These solutions, let us add, have been long awaited and discussed warmly for many months throughout Polish society, particularly, however, in the workers' and employees' milieux. Let us recall that when martial law was introduced, the activity of all the unions which had existed up to then was suspended. This decision was a necessary one, dictated by the urgent need caused by the intensifying internal crisis which threatened incalculable consequences and the disintegration of the socialist state.

But when the trade unions were suspended, as we all well know, there arose a gap -- a gap felt very keenly in public and economic life.In the long run it would be simply impossible to allow this state to continue, particularly in a situation in which profound reforms in the administration and management system are being introduced. Let us recall that in February 1982 the government submitted for public discussion draft theses on the future shape of the union movement in Polish conditions. The discussion on this subject has been going on for several months and has yielded many various proposals, submissions and postulates (?articulated) in the press, radio and television and raised at meetings of the milieux in factories and institutions. Many and various, often downright contradictory, opinions have been presented raised both by the activists of all the suspended unions as well as by people who, for various reasons, have not participated actively in the union movement up to now.

The proposals ranged from extreme ones such as the complete abandonment of trade unions and resting content with the work of the works social commissions, which deal with issues related to how employees live, to the equally extreme and unreal demands for reactivating the former trade unions and of Solidarity above all in exactly the same form as had existed up to 13 December 1981. This would be nothing but a return to the critical situation of growing social tensions, including the waves of strikes the effects of which are being felt so painfully to this very day by all Poland and which was the reason for the introduction of martial law.

Realism and commonsense dictate that there be a different way out as has been indicated by numerous voices, particularly from among the workers, calling for the reconstruction of the trade unions from the base up: namely, for the creation of new, uniform, self-managing and true employees' trade unions, independent of the administration, in every industrial enterprise, in every unit of the socialized economy, in every assembly of persons who hire out their labor.

The legislative initiative in the draft changes and supplements to the new law on trade unions clearly goes out to meet these primarily worker demands. It creates a new, a great, chance for this primarily worker and employee movement in the Polish union movement which led to the signing of the accords of August 1980 in Szczecin, Gdansk and Jastrzebie. The deputies and the Sejm will decide on the final form of this document. It is an expression of consistency in the implementation of the thesis that there is no, and can be no, talk of a return to the state that existed in Poland in the seventies nor to the state that existed between August 1980 and December 1981. There was too much evil in both these periods and too many errors were committed for them to be repeated once again. Criticism of both these periods is socially fully justified. From the lessons of the most recent history in particular, one has to draw realistic and practical conclusions, at the same time striving to preserve everything that was justified and correct in the experience of the past.

SEJM SUBCOMMISSION CHAIRMAN ON TRADE UNION BILL

LD291956 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] In connection with the resumption of work on the trade union bill, the chairman of the Sejm subcommission assigned to work on this draft legal act, Deputy Wlodzimierz Berutowicz, PZPR member and first president of the Supreme Court, has made a statement to PAP journalists.

The deputy stressed that the trade union bill is one of the elements for constructing legal solutions and guarantees within the system of government. The subcommission has recognized that the aim of the new law should be the establishment of two separate legal regulations: one governing the right of association for people in a labor situation and one governing issues of professional association, protecting the interests of individual farmers and craftsmen. The divergent character of professional interests is too great to ignore. Thus, among various professions there is probably no possibility of establishing a good, joint regulation of the same problems.

The present trade union bill limits itself to regulating problems connected with the association of employees and to protecting their professional and social interests.

In the bill, stress is laid on the self-governing, independent nature of the trade unions. The independence of the trade unions from state administration bodies and from the economic administration in the sphere of problems which under the law are within the competence of the trade unions is strongly underscored. This is in accordance with worker demands of 2 years ago, especially as found in the intention of the Gdansk agreement.

The act, Lodzimierz Berutowicz goes on to state, creates an identical situation for all trade unions. The norms contained in the draft will apply equally to every trade union which is registered. The final form and content of the act will be decided by the Sejm at a plenary session. However, the deputy stressed, some of the draft regulations should be examined again, for example the precise subjective definition of a trade union and the problem of strikes.

Strikes which, after all, cause great social damage, should be regarded as a last resort. There must, therefore, be a precise regulation of the course of mediation in the case of a dispute.

The chairman of the Sejm subcommission stressed that the foundation of the draft law is the legal protection of the interests of working people. This will be a development of those guarantees which are already contained in a general way in the Constitution. There is also detailed regulation, as regards the defense of the interests of the working class, of the mediation procedure. It is envisaged that a so-called social arbitration system attached to district labor courts and to the Supreme Court will be set up. This should provide a guarantee that conflicts will be resolved in a manner in accordance with the law, aimed at protecting the just rights -- both property and social -- of working people.

Deputy Berutowicz also indicated the vital need to synchronize the contents of the trade union act with existing legal acts, for example, those on worker self-management.

JARUZELSKI VIEWS SOCIALIST ETHICS, VIOLATIONS

AU291211 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25/26 Sep 82 p 2

[PAP report on speech by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski at the 24 September Warsaw conference of governors and voivodship mayors to discuss Poland's present sociopolitical and economic situation]

[Text] Speaking during the discussion Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski replied to some of the statements made by the governors. While stressing the importance and significance of the administration's activities, he recalled the law concerning employees of the state administration, recently passed by the Sejm, which creates favorable foundations for the strengthening of the administration's position, the elevation of its dignity and a real development of its cadres. This law should become a valuable and important tool serving to strengthen the authority of the socialist state. The duty of the authorities is to serve the community, taking into account its opinion and acting in a way which will guarantee a good opinion. As authorities we must be strong, consistent, effective and just, the premier stressed.

Army Gen W. Jaruzelski devoted much attention to the fight against social plagues. The reputation of the authorities depends on the effectiveness of steps taken in this area. Radical methods must be employed to intensify activities against crime, banditry, theft and violence. A citizen of our country must feel safe. The creation of such conditions for him must be the duty of the authorities.

A particular social unease is aroused by profiteering, parasitism and bribery. And here too it is necessary to act decisively. Legislative work recommended by the Military Council for National Salvation continues in this area. But the need for social condemnation of the people who engage in such practices is a matter of great importance. The question of the ethics and morality of the administration itself and its spotless reputation has a particular significance here. A departure from such an attitude is politically harmful and undermines the process of strengthening the good name of our authorities and our administration. It is likewise necessary to sharply condemn and effectively combat displays of excessive wealth. It strikes at social justice and civic morality while breeding all forms of deformations.

The premier also spoke of the need to tighten up criminal, administrative and other sanctions with regard to those who waste raw and other materials. He then pointed out that an important test of the authorities' attitude toward the citizen is the way in which they respond to his complaints and proposals. Each person must feel that the authorities will consider his demands in an objective and matter-of-fact way, that they will be properly examined and answered honestly. The premier also drew attention to the activities of cells which control the functioning of various areas of our lives. There is a need to strictly coordinate control activities and recruit for them the best people who enjoy wide respect and prestige among their community.

The premier placed leading functionaries in local administration under an obligation to take particular care of workforces of large production plants, especially now before the onset of winter.

PAST ECONOMIC WASTE, FUTURE REFORMS VIEWED

LD291852 Warsaw PAP in English 1505 GMT 29 Sep 82

["Raw Materials -- A Tragedy and Ways Out" -- PAP headline; by Bohdan Ambroziewicz]

[Text] Warsaw 29 Sept -- Every manager and self-management in industrial plants in Poland must have directly felt consequences of the wasteful economic policy of the 1970s in the tangible form of unused machines and plant.

"Poland has got the most expensive junk in the world," a minister of the Polish Government told a press conference yesterday, pointing to difficulties to be overcome by Poland along with a speedy introduction of the economic reform.

However, minister Wladyslaw Baka, who is the government plenipotentiary for the reform, proved at the same time that both the reform and other government's decisions created machanisms enabling enterprises to make an effective use of their fixed assets, even with no imports from the West.

One of the reform's immediate moves is to lift bureaucratic barriers and, as a result open up a way to free exchange of machines and plant among enterprises. The long-range moves include shifting to Polish raw materials wherever possible.

"The Polish raw material tragedy provided an extremely strong impulse encouraging Polish research institutes to look for national raw materials," the minister said adding that this would produce effects in the coming years.

Another way to use Polish idle production capacities is to process raw materials provided by foreign partners. Poland offers such services to both socialist countries and capitalist partners. The conclusion of contracts on processing commissioned raw materials has been most advanced in the textile, chemical and machine industry. The greatest number of such contracts was signed by Poland and the USSR. One of recent examples of interest placed in that field by Western partners is a contract for processing cocoa beans signed by the Gryf enterprise from Szczecin and a Dutch company.

Owing to such solutions it is possible for many enterprises to self-finance, Polish workers to have work, and a part of finished products to remain on the Polish market.

Above all that, however, there is one major factor which made it possible for many Polish factories to avoid the necessity to be closed. This is a largely increased supply of raw materials and materials on easy credit terms from the USSR.

IMPROVED INDUSTRIAL, ENERGY SITUATION REPORTED

AU281007 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 23 Sep 82 p 6

["Achievements Obtained by Polish Working People"]

[Excerpts] Warsaw 22 September -- AGERPRES correspondent Stefan Zaides reports: "Currently, the Polish working people are answering with consistent efforts the call to do everything possible for economic recovery and for reestablishing normal activities in all economic sectors.

These days the collectives of working people and all people are debating the 3-year plan of reestablishing Poland's economic balance. Future planning is realistically based on both the difficulties that still exists and on current results.

The results to date are encouraging. For the first time in over 2 years there has been an increase in the industrial production manufactured in one month -- August -- in the socialist sector. For the first time in a long period energy requirements have been fully met. For the first time after a long and critical period, food enterprises have reported improvements in their activities.

IDEOPOLITICAL TRAINING IN ARMED FORCES DISCUSSED

AU291520 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 25, 26 Sep 82 p 3

[Brig Gen Tadeusz Szacilo, deputy chief of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces and head of the Propaganda and Agitation Board, interviewed by Lt Col B. Czerepok: "Integrity Is Our Weapon" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Modified directives issued by the chief of the Main Political Administration on 24 June 1982 with regard to training-propaganda and agitation work in the Polish Armed Forces came into force on 1 September. What is the nature of this document and its significance for practical activities in the armed forces?

[Answer] The nature and significance of these directives are determined by their contents. The directives represent a basic normative document which broadly outlines the principles of training-educational work in our armed forces and settles an entire complex of issues in this area of party-political work, which is of paramount importance in military education. The previous version of the document appeared in 1975. The implementation of its precepts has produced positive results in the ideopolitical training and education of the regular cadres, national service inductees and civilian employees.

[Question] Why has it been necessary to modify the directives?

[Answer] Life continues to pose for us increasingly newer and more complicated tasks whose implementation nowadays requires much greater organizational efficiency and a much more penetrating approach to every issue than was the case a few years ago, and calls for further improving the skills with which the personality of the soldiers of the socialist army is developed.

The first and main reason why we had to modify the directives was to improve the implementation of the tasks laid down by the minister of national defense and determined by the current sociopolitical situation in Poland and the world.

The second reason stems from the qualitatively new situation that has arisen in the area of the international political struggle and that has been occasioned by the renewed militancy of the antisocialist forces in Poland. As you know, a veritable propaganda war has been unleashed against our country. The Western forces hostile to People's Poland, using their centers of ideological subversion, especially radio stations and the anti-socialist groups active in our country, especially the Social Self-Defense Committee KOR, the Confederation for Independent Poland and Solidarity extremists, attempted to promote destructive political activities in order to change the system of our state. As everyone knows, our armed forces were also subjected to massive propaganda attacks. Attempts were made with the help of demagogy and gross forms and methods of activity to deprive our armed forces of ideology, to set them at loggerheads with our society, to undermine their credibility as allies and to weaken their moral-combat cohesiveness and discipline. We could not be indifferent to this state of affairs.

We were forced to draw the necessary conclusions and to reprogram educational-propaganda work in such a way as not only to supply the soldiers with solid knowledge, but also to foster in them the habit of independent thinking and the skill of appraising contemporary phenomena from the class viewpoint and to mobilize them for a militant struggle against manifestations of the ideology hostile to socialism. In this way we have enriched our experience of the political struggle against our adversary, which has been reflected in the modified directives.

The third reason for modifying the directives is directly related to the changes that have taken place in the system of educational-propaganda activities in the past 7 years. These changes have been considerable. Among other things, four new levels of political training have been introduced, new departments of the evening university of Marxism-Leninism and specialist courses have been organized, the principles of the circulation of political information have been reshaped, new model solutions have been introduced into lecturing activities and some principles of instructional and methodological work have been changed.

The fourth reason for modifying the directives was the changes carried out in the political, administrative, economic and social structures of our state. These changes had to be taken into consideration in all those aspects of the directives that concern the cooperation with the bodies of state administration and social organizations.

The fifth reason for modifying the directives was the organizational and functional changes that have been made in our armed forces in the meantime.

[Question] It is obvious that the directives have been enriched. Which of their new features should be especially stressed?

[Answer] Two features: the circulation of information and agitation activity. Today there is no need to tell anyone that information and agitation are of paramount importance in educational work and in the struggle for the hearts and minds of people, especially young people, of our young regular cadre and national service inductees. Information and agitation have become dangerous weapons. Our adversary is seeking to manipulate moods of society precisely with the help of information warfare. This is why we must improve our system of processing and circulating information in order to effectively counter the intentions of the hostile forces.

I am sorry to say that Western official information agencies are also participating in the propaganda aggression against Poland. In this situation the organization of an effective information system in our armed forces has become a top task. The directives define this system. Modifying it, we clearly stated that it should:

-- convey a meaningful knowledge of and reasons for the policy of the party and government in all fields of sociopolitical and economic life;

-- intensify and strengthen the political awareness, moral-political state and military discipline of soldiers, as these qualities are integral components of combat readiness;

-- foster a principled, classbound and militant position in the political struggle against antisocialist forces and imperialist ideological subversion.

[Question] Comrade General: Why is it that the modified directives contain a chapter on agitation, which was absent from the original directives?

[Answer] This chapter is a completely new element of modified directives.

Although agitation is a form of activity that is deeply rooted in the traditions of our party, the workers movement and our armed forces, it has been almost unappreciated in the most recent period. We know how highly V. Lenin valued agitation. The period of the intensified political struggle has in a way reaffirmed all the virtues of agitation and the enormous importance of the spoken word and of the direct and consistent actions to influence certain communities.

In the past years audiovisual techniques and the typical fascination with the technological resources have forced out of our work the simplest and most effective forms of agitation based above all on the living word.

In the mid-seventies the issue of agitation came to the fore in our armed forces and many successful attempts were made to restore it to its proper importance and place in the system of the ideopolitical education of our soldiers. The chapter on agitation in the modified directives restates the positive experience in this field and supplies instructions which should foster the habits of agitation in the large group of ideological workers in our armed forces. It is also an injunction and a specific platform for efforts to intensify agitation work, especially in view of the fact that it has proved to be a most welcome and effective tool under the conditions of severe political struggle.

[Question] The directives state that ideopolitical training is the main form of the socialist education of soldiers. What is the reason for this great importance of party and political training in the armed forces?

[Answer] Historical experience is the reason for it. This experience confirms that the standards of training and the moral-political state of the armed forces are important factors in the state's defense ability. Today the ideological factor, which increases soldiers' spiritual strength, efforts and efficiency and stimulates their will to overcome all difficulties, plays -- side by side with specialist qualifications -- the main role in accomplishing the tasks posed for the armed forces. The relevant literature stresses that the combat ability of the armed forces is now directly proportional to the level of soldiers' political awareness and morale. The programs for party and political training help foster these values to a great extent. They enrich and consolidate civic attitudes, socialist patriotism and internationalism and teach how to evaluate phenomena and events in an objective way based on Marxism-Leninism. In the modified directives this idea is contained in the definition of the aim of training-propaganda activities. This aim includes the need "to foster soldiers' complete awareness of what they should defend, against whom and how." The share of ideopolitical training in the realization of this aim is the largest.

FINANCE MINISTER ON CURRENCY RESTRICTIONS

LD300258 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1505 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Finance Minister Marian Krzak interviewed by Anna Andrzejewska; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Minister, do you not consider that we might have lost faith in your banks because the accounts have been blocked? Instead of normal Western currency, we just get pieces of paper in the form of coupons.

[Answer] I, of course, feel that the decision to partially block the free use of accounts, which was very unrestricted before, well, it has to evoke a negative feeling. Although, let us be frank and remember that this decision was a kind of protection. We protected people and the banks from a run on the cash desks, namely from things which would have been terrible.

[Question] Why, Minister, do you say terrible? Simply, we would have all stood in a line to collect our money.

[Answer] Well yes, but...

[Question -- interrupting] Our own property, not the state's.

[Answer] Only they would have stood for days and nights on end.

[Question] But we are used to standing in lines.

[Answer] Well, indeed, we have experienced these runs. In 1981, however, some greater tensions occurred many times. Then there was a run [word indistinct]. Anyway, the blocking is only partial for after all you can freely have the coupons at your disposal and second, there is a possibility of exporting a certain sum abroad. Finally, we give permits so that, for example, craftsmen can buy certain indispensable raw materials. I am poiting out the actual state of affairs, although I am not praising it.

[Question] When is the unblocking of these (?accounts) being considered?

[Answer] This should (?take place) gradually. Already at present, certain decisions are being prepared which make this system more flexible. It will be possible to export a larger sum. This is our intention at the Finance Ministry. So that one can avail oneself from the so-called growth of deposits [pol przyrost wkladow].

[Question] Minister, is anyone paying in money to you, to the banks, into hard-currency accounts.

[Answer] Certainly, there are such deposits. Well, above all...

[Question -- interrupting] But there are no lines.

[Answer] Above all these are deposits from abroad.

[Question] But here in the country does anyone line up to pay money in?

[Answer] Certainly, there are such cases.

[Question] But only isolated cases.

[Answer] They are not isolated, though they are not of course on such a mass scale as was the case previously. No one has lost anything here. I believe that a method was applied which in this case was necessary. It of course was aimed at protecting the hard currency resources of the state, that is true.

[Question] But these are not the state's hard-currency resources. These were our currency resources, private ones.

[Answer] In accordance with the law in force in Poland, all hard currency which flows into the country in a certain sense is subject already to restrictions consisting of the fact that the state has a hard currency monopoly. You can agree with this law or not, but such is the...

[Question -- interrupting] Yes, but do you think that people knew about this, Mr Minister? It was not announced in the banks that as soon as I pay in money into your banks then I, as it were, no longer the right to it but the state gains the right. People do not know about this, Mr Minister. They certainly did not know about it.

[Answer] There is a hard-currency law. There are certain regulations governing hard-currency turnover. This is the case in almost every state. Before the war there were also restrictions in the use of hard currency. So this is nothing new but -- I repeat it once more -- I do not appraise this because it is after all a restriction, but it became necessary.

[Question] Do you not fear that for many years people will not be so willing to pay in money in such enormous quantities to the Polish banks.

[Answer] If they become convinced that they have not lost anything, then I feel that we shall restore this confidence.

POLITYKA ON EDITORIAL POLICY, RAKOWSKI, BIJAK

AU291204 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 18 Sep 82 p 2

[Article signed "D.P.": "What's New in the POLITYKA, Sir?"]

[Text] It is our custom to write about matters which are important to us and which concern the paper, and therefore its readers. We report personnel changes in the editorial team and this we used to do for a long time before publication was disrupted by the introduction of martial law. We wrote about the departure of part of our team and later about circulation and the return of our paper.

Thursday, 9 September, will go down in the editorial diary as the day when Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski bade farewell to his colleagues in POLITYKA and Jan Bijak became editor-in-chief. It is difficult to appraise in a short article M.F. Rakowski's contribution to publishing a paper which he led for almost 25 years. Although MFR [Rakowski] is occupying a more difficult and responsible position today, this leadership of POLITYKA for a quarter of a century has been an unrepeatable experience which neither he nor we, who have spent the better part of our lives in this editorial team, will ever undergo again. As Jan Bijak has said, POLITYKA had a well-chosen, closely-knit team and an exceptional editor. This is not the time to evaluate our mistakes and achievements -- such evaluations, honest and objective to a varying degree, have been, are and -- we hope -- will be made. When POLITYKA started, it had many enemies and few friends. Under Rakowski's leadership, who gathered a strong team of young and lively journalists around himself, POLITYKA became during the sixties and seventies, until the appearance of the SOLIDARITY WEEKLY, the sociopolitical weekly with the biggest circulation in Poland and a paper whose voice counted not only in Poland.

This voice did not always meet with people's approval and did not always sound clear, but it was listened to by a constantly growing number of readers. The paper became an institution -- its head became an institution. For many years, POLITYKA was characterized by mutual trust between the editor-in-chief and his team and by a mutual use of one's qualifications, loyalty and even friendship.

In February 1981, Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski became deputy premier in Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski's government. From that time on, he combined a government function with that of editor for 1 and 1/2 years, which became increasingly difficult to manage. Rising so high, he did not immediately leave the editorial team, but helped the paper through a very difficult period for the country, press and journalists, despite the serious losses we had incurred in the team. Readers are judging and historians will confirm how successful we have been in all this over almost a quarter of a century, for no matter what, POLITYKA and its editor-in-chief, the paper's real creator, have left a permanent mark on the consciousness of millions of readers.

Rakowski often repeated to us that one must be not only a journalist, but a politician as well. MFR himself was so much of a politician toward the end that Jan Bijak took charge of editing to an increasingly greater degree. He was MFR's first deputy and right-hand man in POLITYKA for many years. Bijak is one of us, he began writing for our readers over 15 years ago in the sixties, when he still worked with NOWA WIES. We put him in the editorial team as a writer with a rare specialization: rural reports. We printed his articles willingly, and when a vacancy arose for the post of editorial secretary in February 1969, Bijak took this difficult and thankless post, which he worked at so well that he became Rakowski's deputy after only a year. So it was natural for Bijak to receive the post of editor-in-chief after almost 12 years as deputy editor. From a freelance man, to reporter, to coworker -- who came to us in the difficult year 1969 when many people avoided POLITYKA, right up to editor-in-chief in September 1982, also a difficult year -- these are the stages in Bijak's activity in POLITYKA. Unlike MFR, Jan Bijak is active in POLITYKA spelled with a capital P. Our team's strength was always the fact that we had only one politician in our team and the rest were journalists. When this began to change, the team split up.

The change in editor-in-chief is the most important event in the life of POLITYKA since the time of the changes in editorial personnel, which he wrote about in the first issue to come out during martial law. Many new journalists have started working with us within this time, including young journalists as well as more experienced writers and editors now permanently involved in editing: Jacek Poprzeczko, Wojciech Markiewicz, Dobrochna Kedzierska, Jan Ruranski, Stanislaw Podemski, Anna Romaszkan, Barbara Moroz and Andrzej Garlicki. These writers and others represent new blood, Bijak represents continuity and experience and the group of older workers form a bridge between the Rakowski era and the new chapter which is opening before POLITYKA today. Jan Bijak's nomination for the post of editor-in-chief was unanimously approved by the entire team in a secret ballot.

The intention of those working in the editorial team is not to create a worse paper than it was before, but to edit a better and more interesting one, which will be very difficult. We also wish to save everything which constituted POLITYKA's strength, in other words the articles and cooperation of its former writers and employees, "the ones who are at sea" [as published], from Rakowski right up to the loose fellow workers among whom a future editor-in-chief for our paper may already be appearing.

COUNCIL OF STATE SENDS DRAFT LAWS TO SEJM

LD242128 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] At a session in the Belwades Palace the Council of State discussed a draft statute about people's councils and territorial self-management which has been submitted by the commission of people's councils and the Legal Commission of the Council of States. The draft was drawn up by a specially appointed team working for more than 18 months and holding widespread consultations among all the public and all milieux.

Examining the draft, the Council of Ministers emphasized its social significance and that of the sociopolitical system implied by the new statute which regulates, on the basis of the Constitution, fundamental areas of socioeconomic life in territorial dimensions and which creates the basis for the organizing and functioning of a new form of civic activity: territorial self-management.

The Council of State accepted the draft statute on people's councils and territorial self-management and decided to pass it to the Sejm.

SEJM RECEIVES BILL ON PEOPLE'S COUNCILS

LD292130 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] The bill on people's councils and local self-government has been submitted by the Council of State to the Sejm. The document comprises 212 articles contained in 14 sections. It was put to public consultation, which brought a considerable number of comments, opinions and proposals. The majority of them contributed to a profound examination of the bill and to its present form.

FOOD ECONOMY COUNCIL ON SOCIOECONOMIC PLAN

LD291834 Warsaw PAP in English 1427 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw 28 Sept. -- The Food Economy Council chaired by Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski met today to consider conceptions of the national socio-economic plan up to 1985.

The council argued that a possible change in the plan of original assumptions concerning the food economy would seriously limit the possibility of development of farm production and the role of the whole food sector in pulling the entire economy from the present crisis. The council is well aware that given the present conditions it is extremely difficult to draw up a plan acceptable to all, but it was pointed out that precisely because of the crisis situation it is necessary to focus attention on central topics, most notably the problem of food production and the nation's diet.

The council stressed that the conception of the socio-economic plan for the years immediately ahead, because of the pressure of a multitude of difficult problems and the country's huge debts, proposes indices of expenditure, supplies of means of production and development of rural infrastructure that are less favourable for agriculture.

The assumptions of the plan contain three variants of investment expenditure covering the entire national economy which are submitted for social consideration. For agriculture and the food economy the variants envisage respectively -- 30, 28 and 24 per cent of the share of overall expenditure. It covers means for agriculture, the farm and food industry and the industries satisfying the needs of agriculture. But the main assumptions of the farm policy and the resolution of the 9th PUWP Congress promised 30 per cent of the overall expenditure for the needs of agriculture and the agricultural and food processing industries alone. In the circumstances, the attainment of a 10 per cent growth of farm output given limited supply of means of production, capital expenditure and the sharply diminishing imports of grain and animal feed is little realistic, the council said.

WARSAW TV REPORTS VOIVODSHIP COMMITTEE MEETINGS

LD292048 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Five party voivodship committees met in plenary sessions today.

In Nowy Sacz and Wloclawek, problems of the young generation were discussed. Jan Glowczyk came to Nowy Sacz.

In Gdansk, the program to overcome the crisis and implement the economic reform was debated. Manfred Gorywoda participated in the conference.

In Plock and Radom construction issues were debated.

In Gorzow Wielkopolski, a voivodship meeting of the party aktiv took place. Miroslaw Milewski participated.

Defense Committees Meet

LD300240 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] After many days the voivodship defense committees are assembling. Urgent, concrete issues are being discussed at the sessions and decisions aimed at rapidly solving important problems, especially socioeconomic ones, are being made.

In Katowice matters of preparations for winter were raised. A report was heard concerning municipal economy, transportation, power supplies and heating.

In Bialystok problems of housing construction were dealt with while in Skierniewice the work of commerce was assessed. It was established that campgains by antispeculation brigades, whose composition is to include workers, will be conducted ever more frequently.

TV REPORTS WLOCLAWEK GOVERNOR'S RESIGNATION

LD291920 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Poland 1830 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers has accepted the resignation of Roman Rozycki and recalled him from the post of governor of Wloclawek.

SIWAK, CPSU DELEGATION MEET WITH WORKERS

LD291900 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1830 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] A CPSU delegation from Moscow is visiting Warsaw. Today it acquainted itself with construction problems. The guests visited the building site of the northern waterline, and the Warsaw housing estates of Brodno, Targowek and Goclaw.

At noon, the guests from Moscow met with the construction workers aktiv. Albin Siwak, who reported to the guests about the political situation in the country and about construction problems, participated.

The Soviet guests also met members of the Warsaw People's Council Presidium

BRIEFS

GRAIN DELIVERIES -- Daily deliveries of grain to procurement points in parish cooperatives and directly from farms to state grain farms currently amount to about 5,000 tons. About 2.33 million tons of grain from this year's harvest have already been procured. This is a mere 46 percent of the plan. To guarantee a sufficient amount of raw materials for grain plants, 2.7 million tons more grain must be procured. Deliveries of grain should increase after the completion of the currently most urgent fieldwork and particularly after the lifting of potatoes and sugarbeet and after the sowing. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 29 Sep 82 LD]

MAURER HONORED BY POLITICAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

AU280959 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Sep 82 p 1

["Letter from the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee to Comrade Ion Gheorghe Maurer on his 80th birthday" -- SCINTEIA headline]

[Text] Dear Comrade Ion Gheorghe Maurer: On your 80th birthday, the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee wholeheartedly extends to you warm congratulations and cordial wishes for health and a long and happy life.

We highly assess your activity in the revolutionary movement and our party-state leadership as well as your contribution to the victory of the socialist revolution and construction in Romania and to the implementation of the party policy of promoting the country's socioeconomic development and strengthening the fatherland's independence and sovereignty.

The Political Executive Committee and the State Council have decided to decorate you with the "Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania" first class as a token of appreciation for your untiring activity devoted to the cause of the party and all our people. Congratulating you on receiving this high honor, we also have the great pleasure of further wishing you, esteemed Comrade Maurer, much health and happiness and the traditional "many happy returns of the day!" With communist greetings

[Signed] The Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee.

ANDREI ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY 29 SEP

AU291919 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] United Nations, AGERPRES 29/9/1982 -- On September 29, during the 37th session of the UN General Assembly, Romanian Chief Delegate Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, took the floor. Presenting extensively the Romanian stand on the most important tendencies and developments in the international life, the speaker reasserted the proposals, initiatives and ideas of Romania, of President Nicolae Ceausescu as concerns the ways and means to solve the grave problems confronting mankind in view of reducing the international tension, of an observance of the peoples' right to free, independent development, of implementing the targets of peace, security, of economic and social progress.

DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN NETHERLANDS

AU282033 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1954 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] The Hague (AGERPRES) 28/9/1982 -- The Romanian parliamentary delegation, led by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, now on an official visit to the Kingdom of the Netherlands, at the invitation of the Dutch Parliament, had an interview with Professor Th.L.M. Thurlings, president of the first chamber, and Mme D. Chambre, first vice-president of the second chamber of the States-General. Likewise, the delegation met H. Van Den Broek, secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
The Romanian parliamentarians conducted talks with a group of deputies, members of the foreign affairs and economic policy commissions of the two chambers of the States-General.

On the occasion, they approached current questions related to Romanian-Dutch relations, with both parties pointing to the outstanding role of the summit visits and meetings in encouraging the permanent development of these relations on multiple planes. Stress was laid on the contribution the parliaments, the politicians in the two countries could make to further promoting the traditional relations of friendship between the Romanian and Dutch peoples, to strengthening the international collaboration in view of establishing a climate of confidence among peoples, among countries, for safeguarding the peace.
The Romanian delegation attended a dinner given for them by the president of the first chamber of the States-General. Toasts were proposed during the dinner, to President Nicolae Ceausescu and Queen Beatrix, and stress was laid on the big possibilities existing for the continuous development of the friendship and collaboration between the two countries on multiple planes.

COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES USSR-PRC RELATIONS

AU291503 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Sep 82 p 7

[Vlado Teslic commentary: "Moscow and Beijing"]

[Excerpts] It is now quite certain that the Sino-Soviet border talks, suspended because of the entry of Soviet forces in Afghanistan in December 1979, will be resumed in Beijing next month. This gives rise to much conjecture about the relations to be normalized soon. It is not even necessary to stress what a normalization of the Sino-Soviet relations would mean for international relations in general and especially for further developments in Asia, where not only peaceful coexistence and equilibrium have been disturbed but also major hotbeds of crises, invasions and wars have occurred.

In all this, the first step in the process of normalization -- the so-called border negotiations which began in 1969 and which reflect the very complex relations between China and the USSR -- of course must not be underestimated. It is obvious that the 12th CPC Congress opened up prospects for the negotiations.

One did not have to wait long for Moscow to react positively and to respond in a similar tone, but with specific shadings implying the usual policy. Moscow does not comment on the specific demands set by Beijing, but following the strategy of a big power, it would like to establish with China the sort of relations that it has with a number of Asian countries, probably within the framework of the collective security vision which had been expressed earlier.

This is a new small step toward China, which realistically offers a chance for the expansion of the negotiations. One should cherish no illusions, however, that the process of the inevitable and very useful normalization will flow smoothly.

According to the general belief, the "loser" in this normalization will be the United States, or rather the policy proceeding from a disequilibrium within the triangle and from the use of "the Chinese card" in the confrontation with the USSR -- a policy that had led in practice to the cooling of American-Chinese relations regarding Taiwan, whose liberation is one of the essential principles of Chinese foreign policy. It appears that "international chaos" -- as an American commentator has remarked -- is the backbone of American policy.

BELGRADE DECRIES 'CRUDE' TIRANA ATTACK ON INDIA

AU291459 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade -- Referring to the recent official visit by Indira Gandhi to Moscow, Radio Tirana has in the rudest terms attacked India's entire domestic and foreign policy. The Albanian state radio station sees nothing but misery and bloodshed in this great nonaligned Asian country. Such a crude attack on India certainly does not come by accident at this moment, for the Albanian leadership has on many occasions assessed the Nonaligned Movement to be reactionary and stressed that it serves the imperialists.

TANJUG ASSAILS BULGARIAN BOOK ON MACEDONIA

LD291704 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1101 GMT 29 Sep 82

["Negotiation of the Macedonian Nation" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Sofia, 29 Sep (TANJUG) -- The book "International Relations and the Foreign Policy of Bulgaria Since World War II," published by the Institute of History of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences has appeared in Sofia bookshops.

The aim of the anthology of "studies" and "scholarly" contributions, as the preface says, is to provide "an essential contribution to a true and correct illumination" of recent Bulgarian foreign policy."

In the chronicle of historic events in the period between February 1947 and January 1949, historian Rumyana Todorova presents inaccurately to the Bulgarian public many historic facts. On this occasion, too, it is Macedonia, which, to quote this historian, has become "a bone of contention" between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, which provides an occasion for attacks on Yugoslavia.

What happens is that Todorova claims that "the Yugoslavia plan for the solution of the Macedonian question after World War II had the objective of uniting all three parts of Macedonia round the People's Republic of Macedonia established on 2 August 1944, in the so-called Vardar Macedonia, on Yugoslav territory."

This is followed immediately with the presentation of evidence that the population in Vardar Macedonia "was Bulgarian" so as to defend more easily the fabrication that a very intensive activity began in the People's Republic of Macedonia at that time "to cultivate Macedonian national awareness among -- says Todorova -- the traditionally Bulgarian population" and at the same time "to initiate struggle against any anti-Yugoslav tendency."

In this context Todorova attacks the Yugoslav leadership "for not being sincere" at the time the idea was mooted for the creation of a Yugoslav federation, because it had -- she says -- the wish to incorporate the Pirin area in the People's Republic of Macedonia," with the result that at the very outset -- it is now claimed -- the Bulgarian CP "vigorously resisted the Yugoslav tendency" through its plans for a federation "for Bulgaria to be gobbled up by Yugoslavia."

"By skillfully taking advantage of Bulgaria's difficult international position at the end of World War II and immediately afterwards -- this Bulgarian historian says -- the Yugoslav side managed to impose its nationalistic concept on the settlement in Macedonia. This was expressed in some unlawful and undesired concessions made at the 10th BCP Central Committee plenum in August 1946 regarding the Macedonian question."

"The Bulgarian acceptance of the incorrect and inaccurate concept regarding the formation of the Macedonian nation on the territory of the People's Republic of Macedonia provided in fact, in Todorova's evaluation, an advantage for the nationalistic and hegemonistic Yugoslav policy for a complete solution of the Macedonian question on the basis of the People's Republic of Macedonia within the framework of Yugoslavia."

It is obvious, however, that this Bulgarian historian "has forgotten" that precisely this period, when the 10th BCP plenum was held, and which admitted the existence and the rights of the Macedonian national minority in Bulgaria, and the time which immediately followed it, was the Georgi Dimitrov period. At that time instruction in many schools in Pirin Macedonia was in Macedonian; the language in theaters, libraries and other institutions was Macedonian. Today, this Bulgarian historian claims that "Skopje emissaries" at that time unfolded in Pirin Macedonia an unprecedented campaign "to warp the Bulgarian population," and she denies the existence of the Macedonian nation in general.

After reading this book, foreign observers in Sofia rightly wonder what the purpose of these "scholarly" evaluations are, since, being at odds with reality and historic truth, they do not merit any serious attention.

PRESIDENCY VIEWS ENERGY PROBLEMS, EVREN VISIT

LD291926 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1420 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade 29 Sep (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency held a session today presided over by President Petar Stambolic. Presidents of the presidiums of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces also took part in the work of the session.

Topical problems of the energy situation in the country were discussed, on which it was noted that the current situation in relation to sources of energy and supplies is serious, due to delays in coal production and lower oil imports, as well as to unfavorable hydrological conditions. Hence there is a need for rigorous savings and more effective use of oil derivatives and electricity. It is essential to take immediate radical measures to make savings in all forms of energy consumption among consumers as well as in the home. Particular emphasis was laid on the need to rationalize consumption and adopt measures which will ensure a rapid move from road to rail traffic and from fuel oil to hard fuel, as well as other measures aimed at saving oil and oil derivatives.

In this connection, the Presidency called on the Federal Executive Council to expedite the adoption of measures on economizing and rationalizing the use of all forms of energy, and it emphasized that all other organs and organizations in the federation, republics and provinces as well as all work collectives must give urgent attention to adopting their own programs to save energy and implement them without delay. A broad-based action of saving among citizens will also achieve valuable savings in all forms of energy.

The SFRY Presidency emphasizes the obligation of the Federal Executive Council and republican and provincial executive councils, with the participation of the delegate assemblies, to inform the public on the nature and essence of the measures which are being taken so as to ensure full mobilization and involvement on the part of all social subjects in carrying them out. At the same session, President Stambolic acquainted the Presidency with the results of the recent visit by the Turkish head of state, Gen Kenan Evren, and the talks which took place on that occasion.

It was judged that the visit and talks represent a significant contribution to the continued development of relations and cooperation between the two frirendly countries, as well as to stability and cooperation to the Balkans and in Europe. In the talks, both sides expressed their interest in promoting mutual economic cooperation, particularly through the broader application of forms of long-term cooperation.

Emphasis was laid on the significance of Yugoslavia's and Turkey's agreement on the need for activity to improve the international situation and eliminate tension in the world, as well as on the need for constructive action aimed at a successful conclusion to the Madrid CSCE meeting. The Presidency also discussed other questions in the sphere of its constitutional competence.

FEDERAL REVENUE DROPS, BUDGET MAY BE CUT

AU292143 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Sep 82 p 4

[J. Kesic report]

[Summary] Belgrade, 21 Sep -- Speaking at today's session of the Committee for the Federal Budget of the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber, Drago Grupkovic, deputy federal secretary for finance, informed the delegates "on the causes of the difficulties of the federal budget" and said that, "by July, the federal budget's revenue was 10.71 percent below the planned revenue, mainly because the receipts from the basic taxes on trade, customs and import duties, contributions from the republics and provinces and the federal taxes were considerably below the planned receipts. It is quite certain now that this year's federal budget will have to be reduced by 7 percent, that is, by 13 billion dinars. Although the law on financing the federation stipulates that the republics and provinces must make up any shortages in the federal budget by increasing their contributions, this provision cannot be implemented because the republics and provinces have failed to meet even their regular obligations to the federal budget because of their own balance of payments difficulties. At this time, the republics and provinces owe the federal budget a total of 9.5 billion dinars.

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER DROPS INCOME FREEZE PROPOSAL

LD291226 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1107 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Sep (TANJUG) -- The intensive sociopolitical action to coordinate personal income with the growth of net income has already begun to yield desired results. This was said today at the session of the Federal Chamber of the Yugoslav Assembly. This is why the federal intervention law "freezing" personal income will not be passed. The chamber believes that the existing legal measures are sufficient to ensure a balanced growth of earnings and curb any possible excesses in this area. Personal incomes of workers employed in work organizations operating at a loss must be harmonized with the regulations and tied to the results achieved in business operations.

COURT REJECTS DEDIJER'S SUIT AGAINST BAKARIC

AU291819 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1656 26 Sep 82 p 27

[From the "People and Events" column by Milan Damjanovic]

[Text] The Zagreb District Court has rejected the suit filed by Academician Dr Vladimir Dedijer against Dr Vladimir Bakaric, member of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium because it has determined that Bakaric's review of [Dedijer's] second book entitled "Contributions for the Biography of Josip Broz Tito," which was carried by VJESNIK in its new year's issue, contains no insults or slanders of the author.

The explanation of the court's decision says among other things: "It is evident from the civil suit itself as well as from the article published in the aforementioned newspaper that Dr Vladimir Bakaric stated his information on the private petitioner as well as about his book in the course of carrying out his sociopolitical activities and that he stated them in a newspaper which follows sociopolitical events and publishes appraisals both of individuals and of work and social organizations.

"For this reason the court believes that Dr Vladimir Bakaric did not make his statements in the aforementioned press, in which he spoke critically about the work of the private petitioner, with the intention of insulting or slandering the private suitor, but -- as is clear from the obvious purpose and meaning of granting the cited interview -- to inform the public on this critical appraisal of the work of the private suitor."

SERB CHURCH SCORED FOR NATIONALISTIC 'APPEAL'

LD271952 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1619 GMT 27 Sep 82

["Pristina JEDINSTOV: In the Name of the People -- In Defiance of the Law" -- TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Pristina, 27 Sep (TANJUG) -- In spring this year, a group of Orthodox priests and monks sent a form of open letter to top organs of authority in the SFRY and of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and also to the synod of the Serb Orthodox Church and editorial boards of some daily papers, setting out their views on the current sociopolitical and other social processes in Kosovo. The letter then appeared in one of the May issues of PRAVOSLAVLJE under the indicative and politicized title "An Appeal for the Protection of the Serb Population and of Its Sacred Objects in Kosovo." It acquired open publicity and in so doing entered the field of communications of our political public. Our political public, in its turn, said without any hesitation what it thought about this appeal and about every appeal of this kind: The letter is a nationalistic and vengeful evil spirit and politicking pamphlet which is sowing doubts in the system of our self-management democracy and its ability to resolve the current political difficulties of our society.

One of the signatories printed 10,000 copies of "The Appeal" as a privately published brochure, signed by all the actors and authors of this political delict, and in the preface provided the information contending that many other priests and monks" had come forward wanting to be signatories" of this "appeal" and that the signatories "had been attacked by a section of the press." There then followed the distribution of "The Appeal" in a way which is outside the normal channels. Churches and monasteries, which are allowed by law to sell literature of religious content, but not scribbling containing this kind of information, opened the door wide to "The Appeal," offering it to the faithful and to visitors at a "give-what-you-can" price in Gracanica, Device, Decani, Pec patriarchate... and in churches in a considerable number of places in Kosovo. Dissatisfied with the response of the faithful -- those who took upon themselves the task of securing readers for "The Appeal" so as to be able, probably, to wave the statistical sums as facts -- did not eschew to do not only what no law here (in the area of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo) allows, but in fact qualifies as a criminal offence: They move from house to house, offer "The Appeal," leave it for our citizens outside their doors and drop it into letter boxes. Security organs are in possession of undeniable facts that this was done by priests in Titova Mitrovica, Lepasavac, Vucitrn and Gnjilane...on behalf of the people, but against the people's law. And against the people, too.

There is no denying that the Serb church has its place in the history of the Serb people: in the history of the state, history of culture, history of literature, and in its tradition. No one is denying it this and no one wants to because no one can unless one wants to falsify scientific truth. On the other hand there is no denying that the church did not acquire and assume its position by this kind of meddling by some people in politics, and outside the great number of legal institutions accessible to every citizen of this country.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE FORMS NEW COMMISSIONS

LD251402 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1515 GMT 24 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Sep (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee today adopted a decision on the formation of five LCY Central Committee commissions with a view to systematic and more long-term monitoring, working out and study of individual questions in the sphere of LCY activity.

The LCY Central Committee commissions and their members are as follows:

Commission for the Development of the League of Communists and Cadre Policy: Vojo Srzentic, (Geza Baoio), Jure Bilic, Koco Bitoljanu, Alojz Briaki, (Radisa Gacic), Hrvoje Istuk, (Slavko Haricevic), Branko Hikulic, Radenko Puzovic, Hisen Ramadani, Savo Sekaric, Mika Spiljak, Slavko Veselinov and Azem Vlasi;

Commission for Ideological and Theoretical Work in the League of Communists: Dusan Popovic, Milan Daljevic, Rahman Dedaj, Spiro Galovic, Todo Kurtovic, Boris Majer, Najdan Pasic, Metodi Petrovski, Ivica Racan, Dr Radovan Radonjic, Franc Setinc, Arif Tanovic, Branko Trpenovski, Josip Vrhovec and Vuko Vukadinovic;

Commission for LCY International Cooperation: Dusan Dragosavac, Zivan Berisavljevic, Veli Deva, Nijaz Dizdarevic, (Milan Dzajkovski), Aleksandar Grlickov, Slavojka Jankovic, Georgije JOvicic, (Nikola Lapov), Marko Orlandic, Miso Pavicevic, Svetislav-tile Popovic, Mitja Ribicic, Joze Smole and Dobrivoje Vidic;

Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection: Franco Popit, Boro Denkov, Stane Dolanc, Azim Hodzic, Dusan Korac, Dimitrije Krajger, Ivica Kukoc, Omer Kurpejovic, Lojze Meznaric, Zivorad Misic, Ivan Miskovic, Jovo Miskovic, Ali Muhadziri, Vilim Mulc, Dragoljub Petrovic, Ilija Radakovic, Mico Rakic, Metodija Stefanovski, Vlado Strugar, Tihomir Sareski, Vasilije Silic, Redzo Terzic and Tihomir Vilovic;

Commission for LCY History: Stanislav Stojanovic, Dusan Alimpic, Ljupco Arsov, Marjan Cvetkovic, Ivan Kriznar, Anica Kuhar, Rene Lovrencic, Vojo Savic, Milija Stanisic, Bosko Siljegovic, Branko Skembarevic, Avgust Vrtar, Milan Vukasovic, and Danco Zogafski, chairman of the Serbia League of Communists Central Committee History Commission.

The content, tasks and jurisdiction of these commissions will be based on the LCY Central Committee's program of work and decisions.

The LCY Central Committee nominated six members to the LCY Organization Committee in the Yugoslav People's Army from other LCY organs. These members, who have the same obligations, responsibilities and rights as members elected at the conference of the LCY Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army, are Rudolf Jontovic, member of the Vojvodina League of Communists Provincial Committee; Ivica Kukoc, member of the LCY Central Committee, Dragoljub-Rade Petrovic, member of the LCY Central Committee; France Popit, member of the LCY Central Committee; Stanko Tomic, member of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee Presidium; and Milan Vukasovic, member of the Montenegro League of Communists Central Committee.

ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES EMIGRATION, UNREST IN KOSOVO

LD291642 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1604 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Sep (TANJUG) -- For a long time slogans such as "The Stronger Is Kosovo, The Weaker Is Serbia" have been heard. Can and should Yugoslavia's destiny and stability be based on somebody else's weaknesses, on the weaknesses of any nation, any republic or province, Mihailo Tiodorovic, a delegate at today's Yugoslav Assembly session said in the debate on the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo.

In order to weaken our action, the enemy is today circulating another interesting thesis. One should simply get used to living with the problem of Kosovo just as Spain and Britain have got used to living with the problem of the Basques and the Irish. Does this mean that one should get used to living with the counterrevolution [words indistinct]?

Committee Questions Judiciary

LD281942 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, September 28 (TANJUG) -- The Assembly's of Yugoslavia Committee for Justice Tuesday decided that the responsibility should be examined of all judiciary organs in Kosovo which have contributed, on purpose or inadvertently, to the migration of Serbs and Montenegrins from this Yugoslav province.

The fact is, the committee meeting was told, that a state of inequality in court and before the law was created by way of partial verdicts, delay in procedure and application of different standards dependent on the parties' nationality. This had direct bearing on the feelings of insecurity and non-protection which doubtless was also reflected in migration.

This situation, it was emphasized, adds to the need for consolidating legality as a vital precondition for stopping the migration from Kosovo. Judiciary organs, provincial as well as republican and federal, have special part to play in this regard.

Following consultations between the provincial and federal prosecutor's offices, it was decided that all attacks on life or property, if established to have had migration as their aim, must be treated as political criminal offences against the foundations of social order and political system.

A consultation of judiciary organs in Kosovo was also held in the province's capital of Pristina on Tuesday. The meeting, organized by the Presidency of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, laid emphasis on the need for timely reaction to various non-self-management and illegal manifestations. However, the organs were warned that they must first eliminate their own weaknesses.

KOSOVO ASSEMBLY VIEWS FLOUR, WHEAT PLAN PROBLEMS

AU271706 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 27 Sep 82

[Summary] At their joint session today, the three chambers of the Kosovo Assembly heard a report by Aziz Abrasi, provincial secretary for economy, on the supply of the market with everyday consumer goods. Milisav Milic reports:

Kosovo has failed to utilize its great possibilities for developing its agriculture. Large investments have been made for agriculture but the results have been small. The supply of the market with everyday consumer goods has been further disrupted by several other factors: "The people are unnecessarily stocking up on individual products, the trade network is insufficiently organized and the inspection services are ineffective." Aziz Abrasi particularly stressed the problem of supplying the market with wheat flour. "The deliveries of wheat from Vojvodina involve the fulfillment of several requirements, including a participation [participacija] payment of $70 per ton, an advance payment of [words indistinct] flour and several other requirements." This year Kosovo produced 220,000 tons of wheat but has failed to fulfill its plan for wheat deliveries: only 32,000 tons of the planned 90,000 tons of wheat have been delivered. Peasants are holding considerable quantities of wheat in their own storage facilities while the province is short of flour, and bread consumption in the province has increased by 40 percent. This shows that even the peasants who are storing wheat are buying bread. All in all, Aziz Abrasi says that the entire lack of organization in agriculture is the main reason for the flour shortage.

MAMULA RECEIVES RESERVE OFFICER DELEGATION

LD300142 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1427 GMT 29 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Sep (TANJUG) -- Adm Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, today received a delegation of Yugoslav reserve officers led by Col Gen Dusan Korac, president of the Federal Conference of the Federation of Reserve Military Officers of Yugoslavia [SRVSJ].

Also in the delegation were Adm Bogdan Pecotic, Col Gen Djuro Loncarevic, member of the SRVSJ Presidium, Janez Japelj, president of the Republican Conference of Reserve Military Officers of Slovenia, and Sreten Zaric, secretary of the Federal Conference Presidium of the SRVSJ.

Talks were held on cooperation between the armed forces and organizations of the SRVSJ, with particular reference to the training and education of reserve military officers.

Col Gen Petar Gracanin, chief of general staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, and a group of high-ranking officials from the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, also took part in the talks.